

Prices and Prospects.

CONTINUED SCARCITY OF SPOT COKE BOOSTS PRICE \$2 IN WEEK

The Present Range \$12.50 to
\$12.60, With Foundry
\$1.00 Higher.

CONSUMERS ABLE TO PAY

ow That Cheap Pig Iron Contracts
Are Out of the Way and \$20.00 and
Butter is Being Received, Coal Men
Hope to Forestall Federal Control.

Special to The Weekly Courier
PITTSBURGH, Aug. 8.—The coke
market has continued to advance in the
last week, the offerings being still
in proportion to demand. While
demand in excess of the supply is the
explanation usually given for an ad-
vance in the coke market it is hardly
adequate, for the reason that there
has been practically no time in the
last nine months in which the supply
has equaled the demand. When in
commodity there is a demand
greater than the supply, it is the nor-
mal operation of the trade law for
the price to advance until the supply
increased or until some buyers find
it impossible to pay the price. It is
on this viewpoint that the recent ad-
vance in coke is to be considered. The
advance has been a question of the con-
sumers' ability to pay. The courage of pro-
ducers has, according to common trade
belief, been stimulated by the prospect
of eventually the government will
guarantee coke prices as it is expected to
guarantee coal prices, with the authority
vested in the food control bill being
added into a law this week.

As the ability of the coke consumer
to pay higher prices, there has never
been any question with respect to the
coal producers, as they have been se-
curing fancy prices for steel right
along. The merchant furnaces were
not so fortunate, however. They sold
great deal of pig iron for delivery
the first half of this year at \$18.00,
or thereabouts, and as the ore
costs them considerably more
than \$10 a ton there has been a large
margin whenever fancy priced coke has
been bought. Now, however, practi-
cally all the cheapest pig iron has
been made and shipped and the fur-
naces are shipping a great deal of iron
at \$20.00 and higher, so that they may
possibly be able to make a little money
on with \$12.00 coke.

At the date of last report the coke
market had advanced a trifle, after the
week's decline that followed the
national holiday. In the past week the
furnace has been just about \$2.00 a
ton in price, and foundry coke is
stiffened accordingly, being now
approximately \$1.00 a ton above fur-
nace. Last Saturday there were some
lots of furnace coke at \$12.00 though
a price was not general. This week
ended with \$12.50 practically the
minimum, and sales were soon made
at \$13.00, with many operators quot-
ing \$13.50 and some even mentioning
4.00 as a price they were certain to
secure before the end of the week. The
market is now quotable as follows:

Spot furnace \$12.50 @ \$13.50
Spot foundry \$13.50 @ \$14.50
The majority of contracts are now
on the basis of a weekly or monthly
settlement. As a rule these
settlements are not made at the full
range of the spot market, but at a
slight loss, to make it worth while
to the consumer. Many settlements
were made last week on the basis of
spot \$11.00.

Average prices of spot coke have
been as follows this year:

	Furnace	Foundry
January	\$10.44	\$10.50
February	10.57	10.50
March	9.88	11.20
April	8.00	10.10
May	8.40	9.50
June	11.20	11.70
July	12.82	13.42

In furnace coke June showed the
lowest average of the year to date,
and July has now made a new
record. In foundry coke it was
not until July that the high February
average was beaten.

The coal operators of the country
are to have a meeting at Deer Park,
Pa., Friday and Saturday of this week,
a stated object being to seek to de-
velop something by which government
control of coal prices can be averted,
it not much is expected to come of
a effort, seeing that there are
unreconcilable charges that the price agree-
ment of last June has not been kept.
In other words, it is not what the
operators do at their meetings, but
what they do afterwards, that counts.

The pig iron market has continued
agitant and while there are no lower
prices the market is clearly not as
strong as it was. Furnaces are making
an effort to sell, realizing that buyers
could hardly take hold now even at
prices much lower than those quoted
in the market, as follows:

	Basic Iron
September	\$25.00
October	25.00
November	25.00 @ \$25.00
December	25.00 @ \$25.00
January	25.00 @ \$25.00
February	25.00 @ \$25.00
March	25.00 @ \$25.00
April	25.00 @ \$25.00
May	25.00 @ \$25.00
June	25.00 @ \$25.00
July	25.00 @ \$25.00
August	25.00 @ \$25.00

COKE FREIGHT RATES.

The freight rates on coke from the Connellsville district, which includes what is officially known as the Connellsville region (sometimes called the Basin district) and the Lower Connellsville region (often called the Kitchville and sometimes the Massontown district) to principal points for shipment, are as follows, per net ton of 2,000 pounds, effective June 15, 1917:

Destination	Rate
Baltimore	\$1.96
Buffalo	2.00
Canton	1.55
Chicago	2.65
Cleveland	1.75
Detroit	1.80
St. Louis	2.95
Elie	1.50
Harrisburg	1.80
Joliet	2.85
Louisville	2.66
Milwaukee	2.00
New York	3.00
Philadelphia	2.20
Pittsburgh	.36
Port Henry, N. Y.	2.15
Reading	2.00
Richmond, Va. (R. & O.)	3.09
Richmond, Va. (P. R. R.)	3.19
South Bethlehem	2.15
Swadland, Pa.	2.15
Toledo, O.	2.00
Wheeling	1.35
Valley Points	1.35

For Exports:

From Connellsville District:	
Philadelphia (P. O. B. ves-	\$1.95
sels)	
Baltimore (P. O. B. ves-	1.93
sels)	
Philadelphia (P. O. B. ves-	1.75
sels)	
Baltimore (P. O. B. ves-	1.75
sels)	

have been as follows this year, at
Valley furnaces:

	Bessemer	Basic	Foundry
January	\$25.00	\$26.00	\$29.00
February	25.00	26.00	29.00
March	25.00	26.00	29.00
April	25.00	26.00	29.00
May	25.00	26.00	29.00
June	25.00	26.00	29.00
July	25.00	26.00	29.00

ANOTHER WEEK OF IRON STAGNATION

A Weakness in Steel Prices as the
Possibility of Government Reg-
ulation Becomes Greater.

Special to The Weekly Courier.

NEW YORK, Aug. 8.—The American
Metal Market and Daily Iron & Steel
Report will review the steel and iron
trade tomorrow as follows:

Another week of iron and steel
market stagnation has passed, and
with practically no visible results.
While pig iron has been showing a
somewhat easier tone in the matter
of prices for several weeks there is
weakening in steel prices, except that
in standard steel pipe there is less ton-
nage going at the extreme high prices.
Possibly there is some significance
in the fact that the restriction in
steel output in the past fortnight has
not been accompanied by any increase
in the pressure for deliveries. The
output has been about 15% less than
the average in the late spring and
early summer. The output of tin
plate has been reduced by one-third,
to the inconvenience of many con-
sumers.

The opinion formed several weeks
ago in some quarters that market
developments would make it unneces-
sary for the government to regu-
late iron and steel prices has now
become quite general. It is univer-
sally conceded now that there will be
no further price advances in any im-
portant commodity, and that is equi-
valent to a prediction that eventually
there will be recessions in prices.
Apart from weather restrictions to
output the mills are making excellent
headway in reducing the volume of
output on books. The United States
Steel Corporation will probably show
a decrease in July in its unfulfilled
obligations of close to 750,000 tons,
against the 500,000 ton decrease al-
ready recorded for June.

Coal operators are to hold a meet-
ing Friday and Saturday of this week
at Deer Park, Md., in the hope of tak-
ing such action as will make it un-
necessary for the government to fix
coal prices but there is little prospect
that they will be able to forestall
such action. The food control bill
that is being enacted into law this
week provides for the regulation of
both coal and coke prices and if coke
prices are fixed there will be room
for a reduction in pig iron prices
without loss to the furnaces that buy
their coke.

MUST ISSUE CERTIFICATES

Mine Foreman Candidates Need Only
Satisfy Examiners.

HARRISBURG, Aug. 7.—State Chief
of Mines Roderick has been informed
by Deputy Attorney General W. M.
Harges that he must issue certificates
as mine foreman to 10 applicants
certified as having passed by the ex-
aminers in the Fourteenth anthracite
district. The question arose because
in each case the statements showed
that applicants had spent various
periods as door boys, drivers, runners,
brattice men, laborers and other places
about the mine, but that in no applica-
tion was the service as "miner" given
for as long a period as five years.
Mr. Harges holds that, if the board
composed of experienced miners, is
satisfied, the certificates must be is-
sued.

Review of the Connellsville Coke Trade.

Statistical Summary.

PRODUCTION.	WEEK ENDING AUGUST 4, 1917.	WEEK ENDING JULY 28, 1917.
DISTRICT.	Ovens. In. Out. Tons.	Ovens. In. Out. Tons.
Connellsville	20,407 13,705 1,712 388,375	20,497 15,705 1,792 392,355
Lower Connellsville	17,015 15,869 1,776 351,198	17,045 15,889 1,756 348,070
Totals	35,112 34,574 3,588 739,573	38,142 34,594 3,548 740,425
FURNACE OVENS.		
Connellsville	17,033 15,762 1,276 354,505	17,035 15,762 1,276 354,505
Lower Connellsville	5,526 5,507 319 58,192	5,526 5,527 299 59,223
Totals	22,559 21,269 1,595 207,757	22,561 21,289 1,575 229,922
MERCHANT OVENS.		
Connellsville	3,459 2,943 516 29,350	3,459 2,943 516 31,686
Lower Connellsville	11,810 10,262 1,457 68,008	11,810 10,262 1,457 68,008
Totals	15,269 13,205 1,973 97,358	15,269 13,205 1,973 100,694
SHIPMENTS.		
To Pittsburgh	3,297 Cars. 111,301 Tons.	3,596 Cars. 121,111 Tons.
To Points West of Pittsburgh	1,710 Cars. 101,257 Tons.	5,474 Cars. 157,600 Tons.
To Points East of the Region	1,204 Cars. 41,228 Tons.	1,568 Cars. 41,841 Tons.
Totals	6,211 Cars. 253,786 Tons.	10,638 Cars. 320,552 Tons.
By River	10,000 Tons.	10,000 Tons.

TIDEWATER COAL POOLING PLAN IS HAVING TROUBLE NO LAW TO HOLD KICKERS

Consumers Complain That
They Get All Kinds
of Coal.

Who Are Disposed to Jump Their Con-
tracts: Connellsville Region Is Not
Listed and Grouped Like Meyersdale
and Different Fields in W. Va.

The Tidewater coal pooling plan,
which has been in operation at
Baltimore for two weeks, was in-
augurated at New York last week. Un-
der this arrangement all coal is con-
signed to the Tidewater Coal Ex-
change for distribution as the con-
ditions may warrant. Individual con-
signments are no longer permitted,
although shippers may consign to the
exchange "to the account of" of such
and such parties.

The whole purpose and object of
the plan is to speed up the movement
of coal and prevent congestion to the
greatest possible extent. In that
direction it has worked fairly well but
from other standpoints it is creat-
ing considerable dissatisfaction. Com-
plaints are being freely made by con-
sumers that they are not getting the
kind or quality of coal they bought.

In the operation of the exchange
whatever coal is available for filling
out an order is taken without regard
to whence it came. As a result
many consumers have made indignant
protests to the exchange. Some con-
sumers threaten to annul their con-
tracts unless they can get the coal
called for. Others complain of the
plant difficulties and loss they sus-
tain through being obliged to use a
different coal than formerly, and so
it goes.

The situation is accentuated by the
fact that the whole arrangement is the
outcome of voluntary agreement and
lacks the power of the law to bind
the consumers. The exchange man-
agers have no recourse other than to
lay the blame on the government, by
which the plan was suggested. This
offers no protection to a shipper
against a consumer disposed to abro-
gate his contract. As a principal
complication has come with con-
sumers who are disposed to jump their
contracts for coalwise or foreign
movement there has not been much
complaint. Locally, however, the
situation is different, especially as ap-
plying to comparatively smaller de-
liveries.

Many plants for which this coal is
handled are so accustomed to a
steady grade run that changes in and
between small delivery of fuel
have played havoc. Inspectors have
been busy going over individual com-
plaints of trouble caused by inability
to get coal absolutely adapted to
some particular use, to serious chik-
ering, lack of steam production, etc.
Even under the most careful group-
ing possible wide differences are
necessarily found in coals coming
from several hundred mines to be put
under ten sets of classification.

For purposes of systematizing the
work of the exchange the soft coals
of the fields tributary to the Tidewater
markets were divided into ten groups
and the mines assigned to groups
with an appropriate designation to
indicate the quality of the product.

Group No. 1 comprises the high
grade coals from the Cumberland-
Piedmont and the Meyersdale regions.
Group No. 22 includes mines in the
same regions producing another
grade of coal. Group No. 23 covers
mines producing the lower grade
steam coals in these regions. Group
No. 24 covers 160 mines in these re-
gions, the output of which varies
considerably in quality.

Groups Nos. 31, 32 and 35 include
mines of Pennsylvania producing gas
coal. Nos. 36, 37 and 38 cover low
sulphur mines in the Fairmont dis-
trict. Nos. 39 and 34 cover other

ATTITUDE ON COAL PRICE IS SHOWN BY STATE OF TRADE

Alleged That \$3.00 Limit Is
Being Exceeded In
Some Quarters.

By Those Who Charge That It Favors
Operators Who Contracted Prior to
July 1 at Above \$3; Others Fear In-
dustry Will Suffer From Violations.

The coal trade situation is far from
satisfactory, from the standpoint of
the producer and dealer, and is under-
going little or no improvement.

The continued shortage of cars and
dealer and the reputed failure of some
dealers to keep the letter or spirit of
the \$3.00 price agreement all tend
to disturb conditions in the market.
Those producers and buyers who are
conscientiously living up to the Wash-
ington agreement feel that they are
being greatly imposed upon by a
number of others in the business who
have either ignored the agreement
entirely or who are resorting to
various subterfuges to get around
the \$3 limit. This is being done in
a number of ways, it is alleged, one
plan being through the organization
of a selling company which splits the
25 cents commission with the eastern
broker and thus actually realizes
\$3.10, \$3.12, or other price for the
output of the producing company,
which is but another organization of
deceit by the same people who con-
trol the selling company.

By many of the smaller operators
who have been largely dependent
upon the spot market for their busi-
ness, it is held that the coal men who
were instrumental in bringing about
the \$3.00 price agreement are all
large operators who had previously
contracted the bulk of their output;
above that figure, hence were per-
fectly safe in assenting to \$3.00, as
the maximum on business closed after
July 1st. In support of this conten-
tion it is pointed out that practically
all the large producing companies
are devoting all their energies to
making shipments on contract and
have little or no spot coal to offer at
the \$3.00 F. O. B. mines price. The
smaller operators, who are disposed
to sell for whatever they can get,
attempt to justify their course by as-
serting that the Washington agree-
ment bound no one not a direct party
to it.

GOVERNORS OF COAL MINING STATES WILL CONFER AUGUST 16TH

Practically All Respond Favorably to
Invitation of Illinois Defense
Council.

CHICAGO, Aug. 8.—Practically all
of the governors of 16 states, from
Pennsylvania to Kansas, had respon-
ded favorably today to an invitation
tended yesterday by the Illinois coun-
cil of defense to attend a conference
of bringing about a uniform regula-
tion of the price of coal.

While the state council of
defense recommended to Gov-
ernor Frank O. Lowden seizure
of the coal mines in Illinois for the
period of the war as a means of re-
ducing prices hope was expressed that
the states of the central west would
join in asking Congress to enact a law
conferring full and sweeping powers
of control over coal prices and distri-
bution in an administrative body of
the federal government which would
have machinery to give instant relief.

COKE COMMITTEE

Opens Headquarters in New Depart-
ment of Interior Building.

The Coke Committee of the Com-
mittee on Coal Production of the
Council of National Defense has open-
ed an office in Room 1,144, New De-
partment of Interior building, Wash-
ington, D. C.

Roy A. Rainey, chairman and Scott
Stewart, secretary, are at home to their
friends from the Connellsville region
whenever they may have occasion to
visit the national capital.

By-Product Business Good.
By-product coke operators report the
demand for both by-products and coke
to be unprecedented with most attrac-
tive prices.

THE COURSE IS JUSTIFIED

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serting that the Washington agree-
ment bound no one not a direct party
to it.

On the other hand it is pointed out,
by those counseling adherence to the
agreement, that violations of it will
certainly work to the disadvantage of
the entire industry. The food bill
with the amendment to include the
regulation of coal and coke prices, is
expected to become a law very short-
ly after it reaches the president.

This measure will empower the
president to appoint distributors and
licensed brokers to regulate the coal
and coke industries, provided the
president should deem such regula-
tion necessary. If regulated in this
way, the coal men who are now ob-
serving the terms of the agreement
think that their day will come. They
are of the opinion that the distribu-
tors and brokers who will be ap-
pointed by the president will certainly be
chosen from among those who have
abided by the terms of the Washing-
ton agreement. It would seem that
dealers who have been refractory
would certainly fare badly under
these conditions. And they point
further to the open threat of Wash-
ington that the government will fix
prices or confiscate mine production
if the operators failed to agree.

After Coal Speculators.
A law is proposed in France to
punish coal speculators by heavy
fines and imprisonment.

Coal \$75 a Ton in Paris.
Coal in two to 10 ton lots is sel-
ling at \$75 a ton in Paris.

Production and Output.

SHIPMENTS OF COKE FELL OFF OVER 46,000 TONS LAST WEEK

COKE TRADE SUMMARY.

The exceedingly high tempera-
ture which continued for several
successive days last week, to-
gether with another recession in
the car supply, had a heavy pen-
alty on coke production and
shipments. The total of river and
rail movement was 323,946 tons, a
decrease of 46,672 tons from the
previous week. River shipments
having held to 10,000 tons, the
decrease was sustained wholly by
the rail movement, thereby show-
ing to what extent the torrid
weather and shortened car sup-
ply affected output.

Production was somewhat in
excess of shipments some of it
going into partially loaded cars
which were not moved, hence did
not figure in the tonnage of the
week. Car supply was better on
the line of the Pennsylvania than
the Monongahela and the Pitts-
burgh & Lake Erie railroads, con-
gestions at Youngstown and other
points preventing a free move-
ment of empty cars to the re-
gion, with the possibility that
some are being diverted to the
Lake and Erie regions. The output
opened with 75% supply; Tues-
day had 70%, and yesterday about
50%.

The coke workers are showing
a patriotic spirit in the draft,
comparatively few of them asking
for exemption. They are passing
the physical tests with flying
colors.

The continued shortage of coke,
which has, in fact, existed for the
past nine months, sent the price
of spot furnace up \$2.00 last week
to a range of \$13.50 @ \$13.50, with
the probability that more would
be paid in cases of emergency.

Result of "General Humidity's"
Drive, Added By Drop
In Car Supply.

RAIL TONNAGE THE LOSER

Showing Combined Effects of the Hot
Weather and Recession in Car Sup-
ply; Coke Workers Patriotic, Few
Asking for Exemption From Draft.

In his "drive" upon coke production
and shipments last week "General
Humidity" exacted a somewhat
heavier toll than was expected.
"General High Temperature" joined
forces with the troublesome rail-
road which usually flies the month of Au-
gust for his appearance, and both
seemed so encouraged by the success
of their campaign, and the aid and
comfort given them by the good old
moon, "Poor Car Supply," that they
kept hammering away for several
days in succession. Under the com-
bined attack there was nothing so
it for the coke drawers on the yards
of the hand-drawn oven plants but
to retreat in as good order as pos-
sible to cooler, if not also safer, spots.

Checking up the spoils of the raid
it is found that coke shipments sus-
tained casualties footing up more
than 46,000 tons, while production
suffered proportionately, although
somewhat less in the aggregate. The
combined river and rail shipments
were 323,946 tons, as against 370,-
618 of the previous week. Rail ship-
ments alone dropped to 213,940, as
compared with 350,518 moved by rail
the week before. River shipments
held to 10,000 tons for both weeks. The
loss of 46,672 tons was therefore con-
tributed to rail shipments, showing to
what extent a recession in car sup-
ply, coming in the week of hottest
weather, was able to do to the trade.

Car supply last week, at plants
served by the Pennsylvania railroad,
was near 50%. In consequence of
congestion in Youngstown and other
yards the Monongahela railroad had
but about 30% distribution. This is
a condition which still prevails and is
augmented by a temporary embargo
on all westbound fuel except coke
and by-product coal. This week the
car supply has ranged from 75% on
Monday; 70% on Tuesday and 60%
yesterday. Coal cars are almost a
negligible quantity, some of the roads
making distribution for railroad fuel
only, with practically none available
for commercial shipments.

The ultimate effect of the draft
upon coke region labor supply can-
not be determined for some time. Al-
most without exception the workers
are showing a fine spirit of patriotism
and only in rare instances are they
asking exemption even when entitled
to it under the rules and regulations.
Comparatively few men are failing to
pass the physical tests, the workers
as a class, being a finely conditioned
body of men.

Estimated production of coke for
the week places the total at 335,073
tons. As this includes some coke
used to partially load cars, which
were not moved, production appears
to have been about 11,000 tons in ex-
cess of shipments. This had a partial
offset in 1,000 tons of stock lifted
at the furnace plants. The ovens at
the latter produced 207,757 tons, a
decrease of 22,335 tons and the mer-
chant ovens made 127,286, a decrease
of 10,477 tons from the previous
week. By districts the Connellsville
made 183,875 tons, a loss of 16,510
tons, and the Lower Connellsville
151,198 tons, or a loss of 16,772 tons,
or a total decrease of 33,282 tons.

Shipments by rail for the week
ending Saturday, August 4, aggregat-
ed 213,940 cars, carrying 313,946 tons,
consigned as follows:

	Cars	Tons
Pittsburgh District	5,297	111,321

CANDIDATES FOR VARIOUS OFFICES FILING PETITIONS

Judgeship to Be Principal Battle But There Will Be Other Hot Contests.

POOR DIRECTOR GOOD JOB

Legislature Boosts Salary to \$1,500 a Year For About 12 Days' Work; Jury Commissioners with Four Days' Actual Work in 12 Months Get \$500.

UNIONTOWN, Aug. 8.—Candidates for county, city, borough and township offices are beginning to file their nomination petitions in the office of the county commissioners. While it is likely that the judicial campaign will be the main attraction in the political show this fall, indications point to some merry little fights for the lesser offices. Petitions may now be filed in the commissioners' office and while there have been only a few presented so far, a number of well known politicians in both Republican and Democratic parties have taken out the blank forms.

Two directors of the poor and two jury commissioners are to be elected this fall on the county ticket, and there will be contests for each of the offices in the primaries. The legislature has boosted the salaries of the poor directors from \$1,000 to \$1,500 per year, and the two jobs will prove attractive for many who feel that they can attend to their regular duties and attend the monthly meeting of the board at the same time. The office of the jury commissioners pays \$500 per year, and the jury commissioners are required to spend about four days per annum in drawing the juries. As far as the time is concerned, the offices pay the same, \$125 per day, the jury commissioners being paid for four days at that rate and the directors of the poor for 12. In addition, the poor directors get "expenses."

There has been only one petition filed for director of the poor, Rev. David E. Miner, who gives his residence as Woodville street, Dunbar, has filed his petition for the Democratic nomination. Rev. Miner is a member of the present board of poor directors, having been elected in 1915. Although a minister of the gospel and having conducted prayer meetings and other services recently at Mount Braddock and various other villages, Rev. Miner does not admit it on his nomination petition. In the space on the petition opposite the words, "profession, business or occupation," Rev. Miner says he is "director of the poor, etc." The clergyman's petition is headed by the signature of Dick Sherrick, steward at the county home, a former Conneltsville street car motorman, and it also contains the name of George B. Jetties of Uniontown, who is drawing salary from the county as solicitor for the poor board. George M. Strickler of Vanderhill, a member of the poor board, signed his colleague's petition, and there is the signature of a voter on the petition who gives his occupation as a bartender.

So far George M. Strickler has not filed a petition for the Democratic nomination for the office. There are several Republican candidates for director of the poor, but none of them have filed petitions. Among those who are circulating petitions for the Republican nomination for the office are Marshall Dean of Franklin township, and David M. Parkhill of Conneltsville. Both are well known Republican party workers.

Ray E. Plesher, an electrician of Leisening, has filed a petition to have his name placed on the Republican ballot as a candidate for jury commissioner. George Hackney of Uniontown, who is now one of the jury commissioners, will be a candidate for reelection and William G. Sharpnack, a banker of Massena, is circulating a petition as a Republican candidate. James G. Crossland, a laborer of South Union township, has filed his petition to have his name placed on the Democratic ballot for the office.

It is expected that there will be numerous municipal contests in various parts of the county this fall. Conneltsville elects a new mayor and a new council and Uniontown elects a new council. No petitions have been filed for these offices to date. Officials in these cities will be elected on this non-partisan ballot except school directors who will be nominated and elected on the party ballot.

FINISH FIVE SETS

Comfort Outlets Turned In By Navy League Women.

Five completed comfort sets were turned in at a knitting of the Conneltsville section of the Navy League Comforts Branch of the Navy League held Friday afternoon at the Carnegie Free Library. Mrs. Ida M. Seaman turned in four helmets and Mrs. Edward Sweeney, three, to be used for filling out other sets.

Among those who turned in finished sets were Mrs. Edith P. Kerr, Mrs. Jennie Herbert and Mrs. J. A. Renner, each one set, and Mrs. W. P. Clark two sets. The meeting was well attended.

Not Circulating Petition.

The fact that George B. Freed brought a supply of nomination blanks from Uniontown to Conneltsville seems to have given rise to the report that he was circulating a petition in favor of C. C. Mitchell as a candidate for mayor. "I am not taking a paper around in Mr. Mitchell's behalf," said Mr. Freed, "but I want to say that I consider him a good man for the office of mayor."

Advertise in The Weekly Courier.

JOHN L. D'SAULLES SHOT AND KILLED BY HIS DIVORCED WIFE

Quarrel Over Custody of Their Boy Results in Murder of Former U. S. Diplomat.

NEW YORK, Aug. 4.—John L. De Saullles, former United States minister to Uruguay, was shot and killed at his home at Roslyn, Long Island, late last night by his divorced wife, who was Miss Blanche Erzuriz of Santiago, Chile. Mrs. De Saullles fired four shots from a large caliber revolver into Mr. De Saullles' back. He died half an hour later in the hospital.

Mrs. De Saullles spent last night in the jail at Mineola, L. I., where she was taken after a brief hearing which resulted in her being charged with first degree murder. Beyond sending for her attorney and notifying her mother in South America of her arrest, Mrs. De Saullles declined to make a statement.

The shooting was the result of a quarrel over the custody of their four-year-old son. Under the divorce decree the child was to spend alternating months with his father and mother.

The boy was taken yesterday to his father's home for his usual monthly visit. A family party in honor of his visit was in progress when Mrs. De Saullles arrived in an automobile about 10 o'clock. Walking up to the veranda of the house, she asked Mr. De Saullles to let her take the boy back with her. He told her he could not consent.

Mrs. De Saullles insisted, but her former husband was firm in his refusal.

"Then there is but one thing left to do," Mrs. De Saullles cried. Before she could be restrained she drew a revolver from her handbag and fired at Mr. De Saullles as he had turned to enter the house, evidently thinking she was preparing to leave. She fired four shots in rapid succession. Physicians were summoned and the fatally wounded man was removed to the hospital.

Mrs. De Saullles was taken into custody immediately and was arraigned before Justice Walter R. Jones at Hempstead, charged with murder.

A referee who heard the divorce proceedings instituted by Mrs. De Saullles recommended last December that she be granted a decree.

Mr. De Saullles, famous Yale quarterback and one time captain of the Blue eleven, met his wife, who is a niece of a former President of Chile, when he went to that country in 1910 to promote railroad enterprises for the South American Concessions company, which built the Trans-Andean railroad. He met his future wife at her mother's home near Valparaiso after her return from a long stay in Europe. They were married in Paris in 1911.

John L. De Saullles is the son of Major De Saullles, formerly of Uniontown and Dunbar.

WANTS HER SON

Mrs. DeSaullles Asks Only For Little Jack.

MINEOLA, L. I., Aug. 5.—Alone in her prison cell here Mrs. Blanche Erzuriz De Saullles was concerned only with her desire to see her four-year-old son Jack, but she does not know where he is and has not seen him since she was brought to the county jail, charged with murder in the first degree in shooting and killing her husband, John Longer De Saullles, her passionate devotion to the child being the impelling motive for the murder.

Efforts to find where the little boy has been taken were unavailing yesterday. It was declared that he was neither at the De Saullles place in Westbury nor at the home of Mr. and Mrs. August Hecksher at Huntington, where it was said he had been taken Saturday. Mr. Hecksher, who is a cousin of the slain man's mother, said today that Mrs. Hecksher had offered to care for the youngster for the present, but that relatives of the boy had not accepted her offer.

Mrs. De Saullles' attorney, Henry A. Uterhart, saw her yesterday afternoon, and she asked him to make some arrangements which will enable her to see the lad. If the child is taken to the jail, Sheriff Phineas Seaman said today, he would put no obstacle in the way of Mrs. De Saullles seeing the boy as often as possible.

Mrs. De Saullles' counsel said that she had been under a heavy mental strain for months, and that she was a woman, proud and spirited, who had been deeply humiliated and wronged. "The retention of the boy by De Saullles," he said, in a statement, "was the culminating blow and struck her deeply. It was as if her troubles and anxiety reached the breaking point."

MINEOLA, N. Y., Aug. 5.—Application will be made for a physician's examination of Mrs. Blanche Erzuriz DeSaullles, her counsel announced today to show that her health would be imperiled by long confinement in the jail where she is held for the killing of her former husband, John Longer DeSaullles, last Friday.

Henry A. Uterhart, Mrs. DeSaullles' counsel, after a conference with the prisoner today, said she is in an extremely depressed condition.

SCREAMS CAUSE ALARM.

Greenwood Women Think Mother Is Killing Her Baby.

The police received a call from residents of South Ninth street Friday that a woman living at the Southern end of that street, was "whispering her child to death." Chief Rottler and City Detective Mitchell went to the house in an automobile but were told that the child was only being "corrected."

The mother said whenever she whipped the baby it screamed as if it were being hurt. Neighbors hearing the screams called the police station.

Advertise in The Weekly Courier.

YOUGH CLAIMS ONE MORE VICTIM; JOHN GAAL IS DROWNED

Sixteen-Year-Old Lad Believed To Have Been Stricken With Cramps.

HIS COMPANION IS SAVED

Cries of Frank Swankler Are Heard By Thomas Daily, Member of Company B, Who Brings Him Out Safely; Boat's Search Lights Drowned Lad.

The Yough claimed another victim Thursday. Swimming in the river below the bridge, John Gaal, 16 year old son of Mrs. John Gaal of McCormick avenue, went down about 8:30 o'clock and all efforts to revive him proved futile when the body was recovered an hour later. Frank Swankler of Saydortown was saved at the same time by Thomas Daily, a former paid fireman now in Company D, assisted by Frank Rullit, son of Patrolman P. M. Rullit.

No one knew that Gaal had gone down until told by Swankler after he had been dragged from the water. It was some time before the latter was able to talk. When he indicated that Gaal was in the river a search was immediately begun.

It is supposed that Gaal was seized with cramps. Although able to swim he was not an expert and some think he ventured too far out in the water. He called for help and went under. Swankler saw him disappear and swam out to aid him. No one besides Swankler had seen Gaal go down.

Swankler called for help and attracted the attention of several other bathers pushing a raft up the river. His call reached Daily, but others on the raft said Swankler was only "fooling." He went down and came up, but immediately sank again. Daily saw the boy's mouth was open when he disappeared and went to aid him. He caught the drowning youth as he was about to sink a third time.

Swankler was frantic, but Daily kept him at arm's length with his left arm supporting him. He called to Rullit for help. The two dragged Swankler ashore. He was able to walk around after getting rested.

The searchlight used by the Company B guards to light up the Pennsylvania railroad bridge was turned on the water and all the other bathers immediately began to scrape the bottom of the river for Gaal's body. Many other men who saw the crowd gathered on the banks of the river and learned of the drowning, stripped, and using underwear for bathing suits, took up the search.

Almost an hour afterward, several men in a boat hooked the body. Word was sent to the fire department to have a pulmotor brought to the river. There was a delay in removing the body from the water. Those in the boat were under the impression that part of the body had to be left in the water until an officer took charge.

Those on the banks called to have the boy brought out so efforts to revive him could be made. Patrolman Conighenour, who had been telephoning the fire department, had the body carried to the West Side Hotel. Major R. S. McKee, of the Tenth Regiment hospital corps, who was passing in his machine at the time, took charge of the resuscitation. The firemen used the pulmotor and Dr. McKee, William Hartney, Russell Vaughn and R. H. Straub all worked hard in an effort to revive him.

After many efforts had been made with the pulmotor and no signs of life showed in the body, Gaal was pronounced dead.

The river filled with divers attracted a large crowd and when the body was carried into the hotel, uniformed members of Company D aided in keeping the crowd back.

Among those who were in the water diving for the body were James Strawn, Frank Rullit, Thomas Daily, John Keating and a dozen others.

Young Gaal was the son of a prominent family and several other children. Mother and father were recently divorced and the latter resides at West Newton.

The body was taken charge of by funeral director Charles C. Mitchell and prepared for burial. This morning it was removed from the funeral parlors to the Gaal home in McCormick avenue. The remains will be shipped to West Newton tomorrow morning on B. & O. train No. 69, due here at 10:25 o'clock. On the arrival of the train there services will be held from the Holy Family Catholic church, with interment in West Newton cemetery.

Meysersdale Chiropractor Alleged to Practice Without License.

Dr. R. L. Byrd, a well known chiropractor of Meysersdale, has again been arrested on a charge of practicing medicine and surgery without a license. The information charges that Dr. Byrd holds himself out to the world as a doctor of medicine and surgery and that he has diagnosed cases and treated diseases; that he practiced drugless therapy on a child of Mrs. Pearl Hyatt of near Ursina, on Thend Road, Meysersdale, on H. C. Koerier of Meysersdale, and others. The defendant gave bail for his appearance in court the first week in September.

ARRESTED AGAIN

Meysersdale Chiropractor Alleged to Practice Without License.

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Leaves Memorial Hospital.

Ralph Courson of Scottdale, formerly of this city, who underwent an operation in the Memorial hospital at Mount Pleasant some time ago, has been discharged.

Advertise in The Weekly Courier.

BOOK COLLECTION FOR SOLDIERS' USE TO BE MADE HERE

Carnegie Library Asks Contributions For Army (Camps and Cantonments).

The government has asked the American Library association to assume responsibility for supplying the camps and cantonments with reading material. Every group of soldiers, small as well as large, is to have books. The Carnegie library has been asked to get donations of books and magazines in Conneltsville. These will be sent to the various camps throughout the country and will be made available to the soldiers, either directly, or through such agencies as have facilities for distribution.

If you will write in each book your name and address, the soldier who reads it will know that some one in Conneltsville is his friend and stands ready to help him.

The following suggestions are made as to the books and magazines desired:

Poorly printed, uninteresting, obviously out-of-date books, are not worth shipping to the men. Type should be good and clear and the books in fair condition.

Books of good stories will be wanted most—books of adventure, sea stories, detective stories, historical novels and collections of short stories, especially humorous ones. Such authors as Kipling, Doyle, McCutcheon, O. Henry, Stockton, Bindloss, Tarkington, Hopkinson Smith, Oppenheim, etc., have been found popular authors with men. Good poetry and drama can be utilized.

Foreign language study books, especially French grammar and dictionaries, are much needed—possibly more than any other non-fiction books. In one camp nearly one-fifth of the men are studying French. They should have easy readers and stories besides their text books.

Books of travel, biography and history, especially lives of heroes and travels in the countries at war.

Technical books on aviation, wireless, telegraphy, submarines, automobiles, signaling, first aid and hygiene, drawing and lettering.

Ethical books on patriotism, courage, good citizenship, with simple non-sectarian devotional books.

Fresh, attractive magazines are also desired—such as American, Century, Harper's, Everybody's, Popular Mechanics, Popular Science Monthly, Scientific American, Saturday Evening Post, etc. None over two years old should be included.

The material is needed at once.

Books and magazines may be sent to the Carnegie library upon any week day. On notice to the librarian either by telephone or by mail they will be sent for.

ENTIRELY PROPER TO THINK OF THE NEEDS OF OWN FAMILY FIRST

When Planning to Can the Surplus of Your "War Gardens" Fruits and Vegetables.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—Wherever "war gardens" are flourishing successfully and the prices of perishable fruits and vegetables are reasonable, housewives will help themselves and the nation by starting at once to can, preserve, pickle and dry.

Telegraphic reports coming to the United States Department of Agriculture from Pennsylvania reveal that there are large surpluses of certain perishable fruits and vegetables which will go to waste unless energetic measures are taken to conserve them. If these products are not bought and conserved now, they will deteriorate. Both common sense and patriotism demand that, at this time, women who are looking ahead, co-operate with the Emergency Food Conservation Campaign of the Department of Agriculture.

That the women of Pennsylvania have responded promptly to President Wilson's appeal to secure "nothing short of the perfection of organization" in order to cope with this situation, is indicated by reports coming daily to Washington.

"The producers have responded promptly to the appeal issued by the President at the beginning of the war, and Nature has been bountiful," declared Secretary of Agriculture Houston today. "The time has come for us, as consumers and conservers, to do our share."

STANDS ARE GONE

Sidewalks Cleared of Fruit Displays and Other Obstructions.

In accordance with the order issued Wednesday by Mayor Marietta to have the sidewalks cleared of all display stands, both Pittsburg street and Crawford avenue were entirely open on Friday. Only one establishment on Crawford avenue had any goods on display. It was notified by Chief Rottler to remove them.

The order effects the entire city, both east and west sides. Not for many years have the streets been clear of stands at one time during a week day. A few fruit stand proprietors did not even remove their stands on Sunday although articles for sale were not placed on them.

Boy Slightly Hurt.

Francis Hicks, small son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Hicks, suffered an ugly cut above the right eye, when a wheel on which he was riding collided with an ice wagon. It required a number of stitches to close the wound. The eye is badly swollen.

MAYOR'S CRUSADE EXTENDED; STREET STANDS UNDER BAN

Wiener and Peanut Vendors Must Move Out; Will Get Their Licenses Back.

BUSINESS SECTION CLEAR

Removal of Fruit Stands From Sidewalks Quickly Followed by Official Order Decriing That Street Obstructions Are Not To Be Permitted.

Following closely on the order to have fruit stands along the sidewalk removed, Mayor Marietta Saturday told Chief of Police B. Rottler to have all wiener and peanut stands, stationed along the curbs in the city, taken away. No more stands of this character will be allowed to operate in the business section.

Much complaint had been made on the "hot dog" and peanut stand question, and the fruit store proprietors themselves enticed a protest when they were compelled to take in their outside benches.

In a letter received by The Courier Saturday about the same time that Mayor Marietta was giving Chief Rottler orders to have the stands removed, a Crawford avenue merchant, whose business does not necessitate any display except those in his windows and who is not effected by the recent order of the mayor, says:

"The city administration is to be commended for its effective though long overdue crusade against sidewalk displays by fruit and grocery stores. But why not go the whole way? Why are the 'hot dog' and peanut stands allowed to occupy part of the over-crowded streets? These stands are more of a menace to public safety even than the sidewalk displays. Only this evening a little boy narrowly escaped being killed by an automobile in one of our crowded streets. Anything along the curb obscures a clear view of the street in a source of danger to anyone attempting to cross. These stands, enclosed by awnings, come within this category."

The writer goes on to state that there is no necessity justifying the maintenance of wiener stands as plenty of restaurants paying rent and big license fees are located throughout the city. These owing stands will be returned whatever license they have paid in advance when they call at the city hall.

In addition to having the peanut and wiener stands removed the mayor also ordered that all street fakirs and cripples be barred. No more licenses are to be issued to any of these men unless they operate outside the business district. No stands where cheap goods are put on sale for a few days will be allowed hereafter.

No cripples will be allowed to beg on the streets, and those now in the city will be ordered to leave. Recently the downtown section has been overrun with these persons, who at times become very annoying in their pleas for help. In other cities these helpless people are not allowed to beg and they have been finding a good home there.

There are houses for disabled persons and these institutions are available to those who apply, relieving the necessity of street begging. The living generally proves so good from the money gathered up in this way that cripples prefer to beg than live in an institution.

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PICNIC EXCITING

Storm Blows Down Tree at Ohlapple During Local Outing.

Two slight accidents occurred at the annual picnic of the United Presbyterian Sunday school held yesterday at Ohlapple. While hurriedly returning from a hike to escape the storm, Catharine Stauffer, 13 years old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Stauffer of South Pittsburg street, slipped and fell on a stone cutting an ugly gash in her left hand. She was taken to a physician at Ohlapple. Two stitches were required to close the wound.

Emerson Huey, about 13 years old, son of Mr. and Mrs. Walker Huey, while in bathing, cut his left hand on a piece of glass. Accompanied by his mother he had returned to Conneltsville on B. & O. train No. 15, and went to a physician where the injury was dressed.

Rain interfered somewhat with the picnic amusements, the baseball game and a few other events on the program having been called off. About 11 o'clock in the morning picknickers were driven under shelter by the rain, accompanied by a heavy wind. It cleared off, however, and the weather was ideal until 3 o'clock when it rained again. Quite a little excitement was caused among the crowd when a large tree about 100 yards from the pavilion, was blown over by the wind. A part of the athletic program was carried out, and prizes were awarded the winners in each event. Dr. A. R. Kidd was chairman of the athletic program. The picknickers took well filled baskets and at noon an elaborate picnic dinner was served. About 150 persons attended and despite the rain everybody had a general good time.

To Picnic August 29.

The annual picnic of St. Vincent de Paul's church at Leisening No. 1 will be held Wednesday, August 29, in the church grove. The outing will be held all day and various amusements will be provided for the entertainment of the picknickers. This is one of the big events of the year at Leisening and vicinity, and is looked forward to with much interest.

Cavein on Pennsville Road.

A cavein along the Pennsville-Iron Bridge road near Pridstown may cause delay in completing the road.

Draft Rules and Regulations Made Plain IX.

Certificate of Exemption and the Requirements of the Holder Thereof.

The form of affidavit which resident aliens—that is, citizens or subjects of any foreign state or nation other than Germany who have not declared their intention of becoming citizens of the United States—must file in support of the claim of exemption, is the same as that by which German aliens are required to support their claim, except that it contains the following clause: "I do hereby bind myself to report in person, at once, to the said Local Board and to notify it whenever the conditions entitling me to exemption cease to exist."

When a claim of exemption, which has been presented in proper form and supported by the required affidavits, is, in the opinion of the Local Board substantiated, and the right to a certificate of exemption thereby established, the Local Board shall issue such certificate in the following form:

CERTIFICATE OF EXEMPTION FROM MILITARY SERVICE.

This certifies that a claim for exemption having been filed with this Local Board on the . . . day of . . . 191 . . . by or in respect of the person named herein, on the ground that such person was . . . and said claim, in the opinion of this Local Board having been substantiated and the right of such person to a certificate established, in accordance with the act of Congress approved May 18, 1917, and the Rules and Regulations prescribed by the President thereunder, therefore . . . whose . . . was given him by this Local Board, is hereby exempted from immediate liability to serve under the present call for military service of the United States made by this Local Board.

The person to whom this certificate is issued must report to this Local Board as follows:

This certificate expires on the . . . day of . . . 191 . . . and is thereupon null, void, and of no effect, unless before said date it is renewed.

This certificate is issued subject to all the limitations and conditions of said act of Congress and all the Rules and Regulations prescribed thereunder, amongst which are:

1. It shall not continue when a cause therefor no longer exists.

2. It may at any time be revoked, withdrawn, or modified by this Local Board so as to render such person liable to military service, or it may be renewed.

3. The person to whom it is issued shall immediately report in person and notify this Board of—

(a) The discontinuance of the cause for the issuance of this certificate, or

(b) Any change which might modify in any way the cause of his exemption.

4. Upon receiving notice that this certificate has been revoked, withdrawn, modified, or renewed, the person to whom it is issued shall at once present it in person to this Local Board and surrender it.

5. A failure to report in person or to give notice as herein required, or to conform to any of the conditions hereof will be sufficient ground for the immediate revocation and withdrawal of this certificate.

6. The decision granting this certificate is subject to review on appeal, and may be affirmed, modified, or reversed by the District Board having jurisdiction. This certificate may be affirmed, modified, or withdrawn in accordance with the decision of such District Board.

Local Board

By Chairman

Secretary.

Dated this . . . day of . . . 191 . . .

Certificates of exemption may be absolute, conditional, or temporary, as the case may require. If in the opinion of the Local Board the conditions entitling the person to a certificate will cease at a certain time, that date will be filed in accordingly. If the evidence does not disclose such a date, that clause will be stricken out of the certificate. Likewise with the date of the expiration of the certificate in case it is not made temporary.

Whenever the Local Board shall determine that the cause for the issuance of a certificate no longer exists, the board shall at once revoke the certificate and restore the name of the person to the list of those called for service. Upon receipt of notice of revocation the holder of the certificate shall surrender it forthwith to the Local Board. Any certificate may be withdrawn, modified or renewed by the Local Board if in its opinion, the circumstances of the case require such action.

Draft Rules and Regulations Made Plain X.

Filing Claims for Discharge From the Selective Draft.

The rules and regulations governing exemption boards make a distinction between the persons or classes of person who can be "exempted from military service" and those who may be "discharged from the selective draft" by the local boards. In the previous articles of this series directions have been given for the filing of claims of exemption by persons coming under the provisions of the law relating to the first mentioned group of persons.

In the following form there is enumerated the persons or classes of persons who if called for service by the Local Board, and are not discharged as physically deficient or exempted in accordance with the regulations as previously explained, may be discharged from the draft upon claims duly filed and substantiated in the opinion of the board.

The claim for discharge must be made by the person called, or by some other person acting for him, and filed with the Local Board on or before the SEVENTH day after the mailing of the notice of call for service. The statement on a registration card that a discharge is claimed will not be construed or considered as the presentation of such claim. It must be made on this form:

CLAIM OF DISCHARGE FROM SELECTIVE DRAFT.

I, Serial Number hereby certify that I am . . . years old and reside at . . . I hereby respectfully claim Discharge from Selective Draft on the following ground:

(Instruction: Place a (x) before grounds of discharge relied upon.)

(1) A county or municipal officer.

(2) The term "county or municipal officer" is defined by the Rules and Regulations promulgated under the Selective Service Act to be any county or municipal officer, including the officers of township, cities, boroughs, parishes, towns, and villages, who has been elected to his office by popular vote and whose office may not be filled by appointment for an unexpired term.)

(3) A customhouse clerk of the United States.

(4) A person employed in the transmission of mails.

(5) An artificer or workman employed in an arsenal, armory or navy yard of the United States Navy.

(6) An employee in the service of the United States necessary to the adequate and effective operation of a department, commission, board, bureau or division or branch of the government.

(7) A licensed pilot.

(8) A mariner actually employed in the sea service of a citizen or merchant within the United States.

(9) A person having dependent upon his labor for support. (Mark with a (X) one of the following five subclasses.)

1. A married man with wife and child dependent upon his labor for support.

2. A son of a widow dependent upon his labor for support.

ALL RECORDS FOR TAX COLLECTIONS SMASHED IN JULY

Payments Total \$99,044.18, Exceeding By \$28,000 Best Previous Month.

SCHOOL TAXES SLOWER

No Discount Allowed, Collection Lags Until Close to September When Penalties Are Added; City Tax Receipts Are \$50,810.32; Duplicate \$74,677.95.

July tax collections broke all records for Connelville. Payments of city, county and school taxes totaled \$99,044.18, exceeding by \$28,000 the best previous month's collections. Almost half the total of all duplicates was paid in. Collector E. R. Floio, his assistants, Miss Emma Hite, and Fred Rohrer, county tax collector, are naturally much elated over the showing.

City collections totaled \$50,810.32 on a duplicate of \$74,677.95. County tax payments amounted to \$23,077.55 on a duplicate of \$34,899.74. School taxes are a little slower in coming in, only \$26,066.31 being paid during July.

City and county tax payments were stimulated by the discounts allowed up to July 31, one per cent being deducted from city and five from county taxes. School taxes, on which no discount is allowed, are naturally slower in coming in but payments take a spurt toward the end of September to avoid the penalty that is added to unpaid taxes October 1.

City and county taxes are payable at the flat rate during August. On September 1, three per cent is added to unpaid city taxes and one per cent a month penalty is added thereafter until paid.

The total of all duplicates this year is \$218,317.95. The total of \$99,044.18 represents the sum paid and does not include the discounts.

ROAD BIDS OPENED

Bel-Bockel Company Submits Lowest Figure For Pennsylvania Road.

Bids were opened Saturday in Uniontown for the construction of three miles of road between Stone Bridge and Pennsylvania, for a mile between Fairbanks and New Salem and for a bridge over Meadow Run near Ohio p. y.

Objection to the bids of Bel-Bockel & company and The National Construction company were filed by other bidders because they were received a few minutes after the time limit expired. The Bel-Bockel company was low bidder on the Pennsylvania road. The estimates follow:

Pennsylvania-Connelville road, three miles—National Construction company, warrentite, \$120,553.23; brick \$28,005.68; Crossman Construction company, warrentite, \$148,203.31; brick \$63,732.01; Bel-Bockel company, warrentite, \$115,325.68; brick \$128,586.09; Legan & Lynch, warrentite, \$137,251.61; brick, \$154,518.20.

Meadow Run bridge, Ohio p. y.—Fort Pitt Construction company, \$41,100; Ferris Engineering company, \$39,785; W. L. Loss company, \$44,000; McLaughlin Construction company, \$40,000.

POTATO BLIGHT

Crops Ruined in Many Local War Gardens.

"War Garden" potatoes in this vicinity are being attacked by a blight which shrivels up the plants in amazingly short space of time, thus ending for all time the growth of the tubers beneath the soil. Plants of good size that indicated big potatoes and many of them, have been stricken, much to the discouragement of the planters who had put much money, time and energy in their potato patches.

Spraying with the usual mixtures recommended for such blights so far seems to have had no effect.

A. E. Waggoner of West Crawford avenue had his field practically ruined. William Means at Poplar Grove was another victim.

The blight seems to strike in spots, one man's patch being damaged and another's escaping.

HAS DAILY BALK

Animal Apparently Feels Pain on Pavement.

One of the horses in the big gray team of the Young Ice & Storage Company has acquired the habit of balking every morning when the wagon stops in front of the Laughery Drug Company on South Pittsburgh street. Being smoothly shod, and evidently fearing a fall on the pavement, every effort on the part of the driver to make it pull seems unavailing.

Party For Newlyweds

Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Rafter entertained at a handsomely appointed dinner at their home at Oliver to honor their daughter, Helen Estelle, whose marriage to William E. Martin was an event of last week. Covers were laid for members of the family and a few intimate friends. Out of town guests were Mr. and Mrs. S. V. Gibson of Coalbrook, a sister of the bride, Mr. and Mrs. Rafter and son Richard of Crutcher. Mrs. Martin received a number of pretty and useful gifts.

Cottons Entertained

Attorney and Mrs. Harry Cotton of Brownsville; Clyde Cotton and family of Connelville; Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Dodson of Poplar Grove; Mr. and Mrs. Burwell of Uniontown; Mr. and Mrs. Grant Leighty of Dunbar township; Mr. and Mrs. William Cotton and family of Owensdale; and Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Sand of Florence mine, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Cotton of Dunbar, Sunday. An elaborate dinner was served and a most enjoyable time was had.

Draft Rules and Regulations Made Plain VII. Procedure in Claims for Exemption by Duly Ordained and Regular Ministers of Religion and Divinity Students.

An "officer" as one of the persons to be exempted by the local boards, is one who holds any legislative, executive or judicial office of the United States or of the several states by election or appointment. Within TEN days after filing his claim for exemption he must file an affidavit stating the name and description of the office he holds, and the date when he was elected or appointed and when his term expires.

Regular or duly ordained ministers of religion are required to file their claims for exemption on the form prescribed (reproduced in VI of this series of explanations) and within TEN days thereafter file a supporting affidavit on the following form:

AFFIDAVIT OF A DULY ORDAINED MINISTER OF RELIGION IN SUPPORT OF CLAIM FOR EXEMPTION.

I, State of _____, County of _____, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I am _____ years old and reside at _____ and that Serial Number _____ was given me by Local Board _____ and that a claim for exemption was filed with the said Local Board on the _____ day of _____, 1917, on the ground that I am a duly ordained minister of religion.

I do further solemnly swear (or affirm) that I am a duly ordained minister of religion in the church, religious sect or organization, and that I am regularly engaged in the performance of the duties of a duly ordained minister of said church, sect, organization, preaching and teaching the doctrines of such church, sect or organization, and administering the rites and ceremonies thereof in public worship, and as a regular and customary vocation, am preaching and teaching the principles of religion and administering the ordinances of public worship as embodied in the creed or principles of such church, sect or organization.

I do hereby bind myself, at once, to notify said Local Board of any change in my tenure of office, or of my ceasing to be such duly ordained minister of religion, or of any change which might alter, in any way, my exemption, and to report in person, at once, to such Local Board whenever the conditions entitling me to exemption cease to exist.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this _____ day of _____, 1917.

Notary Public.

Accompanying this affidavit two others must be filed, made by heads of families residing within the area under jurisdiction of the Local Board, and members of the church, religious sect or organization to which the minister belongs, stating that such person is a minister of said church, and that he is engaged in the performance of the duties of a duly ordained minister of such church, sect or organization.

Ministers of denominations which do not practice formal ordination must file affidavits similar to the foregoing, except that they state that they are engaged in the performance of the duties of a minister of religion "not merely irregularly or incidentally preaching and teaching the principles of religion," but are regularly so engaged as their avocation. This affidavit must have two from heads of families in support just as in the case of "duly ordained" ministers.

Any person who on May 18, 1917, was pursuing a course of study in a theological or divinity school, with a view to becoming an ordained or regular minister of religion, must support his claim for exemption by an affidavit made by himself setting forth the fact that he is preparing for the ministry, and that he is supported by an affidavit made by the dean or head of the school identifying the claimant as "the ideal person" who was enrolled in the said divinity school and that the institution was recognized as such at the time of the approval of the Selective Service Law, May 18, 1917.

MAN IN SOLDIER'S UNIFORM PASSES A WORTHLESS CHECK

Declaring He is Lieutenant in Company D, Sergeant Gets Change For \$50.00.

A man giving his name as L. B. Buler, wearing a handsome uniform, and saying that he was a lieutenant in Company D, passed a forged check on Z. Melnick, proprietor of a Crawford avenue store. Melnick took a five dollar check for a purchase of a 35 cent pair of hose and gave the man the change. When the check was taken to the bank it was learned that the man had no account.

The check was on the First National bank of this city. The man entered the store about 7 o'clock in the evening and bought a pair of hose. He asked if the manager would do him a favor and give him change for a five dollar check. Seeing that he would help the soldier and handed over \$4.65 in change. The purchase was made on the evening of July 31. It was the next day when Melnick was informed the check was no good.

Making inquiry at the army he learned that there was no lieutenant by that name in the company. Sergeant Sullivan, of Company D, was the same man at a restaurant during the evening. He was somewhat suspicious of the man as he did not have a regulation uniform. Sullivan was told that an inspection of all the companies was being made but the man represented himself as a lieutenant in the regular army.

Melnick describes the forger as a young man who looked not more than 21 years. Melnick remarked that he appeared young to hold the rank of lieutenant. He replied that he had been in the company several years and that the older lieutenant had been let out. The man was of medium weight and height, and wore a regulation army cap. "He looked like a gentleman," said Melnick today.

The check, which Melnick has at his store, is written with ink, but the handwriting is poor. The word lieutenant, where the forger signed the check is abbreviated, and it is not more than a scribble. A guess is necessary to make it read "Lieut." The man has not been seen since the evening he passed the check. City authorities believe he is making a practice of stopping in towns or small cities where companies are located and posing as an officer, securing money on forged checks as he did here.

Party for Enlisted Doctor.

A party was held yesterday at the home of Joseph Gray in Greensburg in honor of his son, Dr. S. B. Gray of Scottsdale, and Miss Mary Whaley, an aunt of Joseph Gray. Dr. Gray has been commissioned a lieutenant in the Medical Reserve Corps and will leave for Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., on Wednesday.

Licensed to Wed.

Robert Clarence Ravenscroft, a railroad, and Stella Viola Kiefer, both of Sand Patch; Calvin Edward Shumaker of Meyersdale, an electrician, and Edith Huttell of Williams, Pa., were granted licenses to wed in Cumberland.

NEW HIGH SCHOOL FACULTY MEMBERS ARE ALL ATHLETES

Three Teachers Chosen Last Night Excel in Sports As Well As Studies.

BOARD IN AUGUST SESSION

Much Routine Business Disposed of In Addition to Election of Instructors For Vacancies Caused By Failure of Those Elected to Accept.

At the regular August meeting of school board Monday, three were teachers for the high school were elected, two to take the places of men previously elected but who did not accept.

George Taylor was elected physical trainer. C. L. Ollendorfer was chosen to fill the vacancy caused by the failure of Charles Hollenbach, previously elected, to accept. Wayne Brown was elected to fill another vacancy caused by the failure of Charles Van Tilburg to accept.

Mr. Brown, who will coach the football team and teach mathematics, was graduated from Ursinus college where he played football during his four year course. He comes from Germantown, Pa. Mr. Ollendorfer was graduated from Swarthmore college and was varsity first baseman on the baseball team. He will teach English and history and coach the baseball team. George H. Taylor of Waterburg, Conn., who is to be in charge of gymnasium and swimming pool activities at the high school, was graduated from Springfield Normal Training school and last year captained the basketball team that was the "only one to beat Yale." He is now engaged in playground work at Halifax, N. C. He will coach the basketball teams in addition to his other activities.

A contract to furnish 10 teachers' desks at \$21 each was awarded to the Akron company.

Superintendent S. P. Ashe was instructed to secure applications for a teacher needed in the West Side schools.

Janitors, it was decided, are to be given a week's vacation with pay.

A note for \$12,000 which fell due today was directed to be paid.

Bids for coal for the schools next winter are to be advertised for and opened on Monday, September 3.

The report of school auditors was accepted and a summary of it directed to be published.

The enumeration of school children made during the summer months was read. It showed a total of 2,308 children between the ages of six and 16 in the city.

The board did not convene until 8:35, up to that time only two members having reported. A quorum was finally secured. C. Roy Hetzel presided. Others present were W. W. Haines, Omer Woods, W. W. Smith and J. W. Ralston. The board adjourned at 9:50.

TO AID HARVESTING

Farmers Drafted Not to Be Called Up Work at Home is Done.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—Provisions to protect harvesting from shortage of hands due to the mobilization of the national army has been made by the government in regulations now going out to the exemption boards. Men needed in the fields to complete harvesting will be permitted to remain at work until they are called for their service, when they will join the colors.

Local boards because of their knowledge of conditions will determine what men are necessary in this class. Applications for delay on this ground may be submitted to the district boards. The papers of harvest hands will be returned by the district boards to the local boards where exemption will be made. The local boards are authorized to arrange their quota or increments which will be ordered out for service in order. Harvest hands who are needed will be placed in the divisions which will not be called until after the need of them in the fields has passed.

HAS NARROW ESCAPE

Scottdale Man's Buggy Struck By Automobile.

Clarence Keefe of Scottdale had a narrow escape from injury Saturday night at a late hour on the new Broad Ford road when a buggy in which he was riding was struck by an automobile.

Young Keefe was thrown from the buggy but escaped injury. The side of his coat was badly torn. He held onto the reins so as to keep the horse, which broke loose from the shafts, from running off. Keefe claims he knows the name of the person driving the car and if he does not make a settlement for the damage to the buggy, he will take steps to compel him to do so.

TO RUN CARS THROUGH

Lathrope Trolleys Will Go to College Avenue in M. Pleasant.

Mount Pleasant council Monday passed an ordinance granting the West Penn railroad the privilege of constructing a switch on Cherry alley and Main street so that Lathrope cars can run up Main street to College avenue instead of having their terminal at the end of Main street.

When the change goes into effect cars will stop only at the Reformed church, Diamond street and College avenue.

G. A. B. Reunion September 20. The 17th annual reunion of the Fayette County Veterans' association will be held Thursday, September 20, in Uniontown, the date having been set at a meeting of the executive committee held Saturday in the G. A. B. rooms in Uniontown.

Draft Rules and Regulations Made Plain VIII. Exemption of Persons in the Military or Naval Service of the United States and Resident German Aliens.

Officers and enlisted men of the regular army, the army reserve, the officers' reserve corps, and the enlisted reserve corps; the national guard and national guard reserve; officers and men of the navy, marine corps, the coast guard, naval militia, naval reserve, marine corps reserve; all officers and men in the public health service detailed for duty with the army or navy and the personnel of the light house service transferred to the war or navy departments, if called for service under the Selective Service Law may secure exemption by filing a claim in the proper form supported by an affidavit setting forth the facts of their service, and stating that such enlistment, engagement or acceptance of commission took place before they received notice of call by the Local Board.

Further proof in support of claim consists in filing a certificate from a commissioned officer of the branch of the service in which the person claiming exemption is serving, setting forth the information given in the claim for exemption.

Any person who is a subject of Germany, whether he has or has not declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States must file claim for exemption on the form prescribed. Within ten days thereafter proof of claim on the following form, which must be sworn to or affirmed before a notary or other officer vested with power to take acknowledgements, must be presented to the Local Board:

AFFIDAVIT OF GERMAN ALIEN SUPPORTING CLAIM OF EXEMPTION.

I, State of _____, County of _____, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I am _____ years old and reside at _____ and that Serial Number _____ was given me by Local Board _____ and that a claim of exemption was filed with such Local Board on the _____ day of _____, 1917, on the ground that I am a subject of Germany residing in the United States.

I do further swear that I was born on the _____ day of _____, in the year _____, at _____, in the German Empire, that I immigrated into the United States on the _____ day of _____, 1917, at the port of _____, and that I have or (have not) declared my intention to become a citizen of the United States.

(If first two are have been taken out state the date and place)

Address _____

Other evidence may, in the opinion of the Local Board, be required to substantiate the claim for exemption.

No subject of Germany residing in the United States, whether he has taken out his first papers or not, will be accepted for service. When the Local Board is satisfied, from the proofs filed, that such person is a subject of Germany, whether or not he has declared his intention to become a citizen, or whether he, or some person acting for him, has or has not filed a claim of exemption, he shall be exempted and a certificate of complete exemption issued to him.

GRANGE PICNIC PLANS

Fing Raising to Be Feature of Event August 25.

Extensive plans are being made for the annual outing of the granges of Fayette and Westmoreland counties to be held Saturday, August 25, at the Dawson Driving park. At a meeting of the committee in charge of the arrangements at the home of M. E. Townsend at Flatwoods further plans were made and the largest attendance in the history of these picnics is anticipated. An interesting program of speaking, music and athletics is being arranged. Among the speakers expected to be present are Dean Watt of State College, N. B. Critchfield, secretary of agriculture for Pennsylvania; and P. E. Dougherty, Fayette county farm agent. An orchestra and the Hayden quartet will furnish music. Refreshments will be served on the grounds, but all who attend are urged to bring baskets. Those who expect to bid for concession stands are requested to notify at once the committee composed of J. C. Blancy, Lloyd Krepps and J. H. Landenberg.

In the morning there will be a flag raising. H. T. Cochran, the owner of the park, having erected a large flag pole and presented the grangers with a handsome silk flag, 65 ft. long.

M. E. Townsend, of Flatwoods is chairman of the organization. The other officers are as follows: Vice president, J. B. Henderson; Vanderbilt secretary; James G. Robinson, treasurer; J. B. Henderson. The following committees have been named by the chairman:

Spokesmen—J. B. Henderson, J. O. Miller and S. S. Shallenberger.

Music—W. D. Nixon, W. C. Myers and George M. Strickler.

Grounds and Privileges—J. C. Blancy, Lloyd Krepps and J. H. Landenberg.

Advertising—O. P. Krepps, Earl Ford and W. L. Swartz.

Transportation—R. T. Hutchison, A. J. Fairchild and J. H. Prisker.

Program and general committee—James G. Robinson, H. D. Core and J. B. Cunningham.

Farming Instructor Designs

Prof. Steel Barnhart, head of the agricultural department of the Mount Pleasant township high school for the past three years, has resigned to accept a similar position in the high school at Mercer, Pa.

The Grim Reaper

MRS. PHOEBE COLEMAN. Mrs. Phoebe Coleman, died Tuesday night at her home in Gallatin avenue, Uniontown, following a lingering illness due to the infirmities of old age. Mrs. Coleman, had been lived until September, would have been 87 years old. The body was shipped to Meyersdale tonight and removed to the home of a daughter, Mrs. Henrietta Bittner, from which place services will be held tomorrow afternoon. Interment in the Meyersdale cemetery. Mrs. Coleman spent the greater part of her life at Meyersdale and was widely and favorably known in that vicinity. She was born on a farm near Meyersdale. Her maiden name was Miss Phoebe Zimmerman. She was married to Andrew Coleman, whose death occurred some time ago. Mrs. Coleman moved from Meyersdale a few years ago to Uniontown. She was a member of the Christian church of Meyersdale. The following children survive: Elmer E. Coleman of Connelville; Mrs. W. A. Armstrong of Omaha, Neb.; Mrs. Henrietta Bittner of Meyersdale; Misses Ella and George Coleman at home; Mrs. David Livingston and Mrs. Muirva Owens of Uniontown. Two sisters, Mrs. Rebecca Penrod of Meyersdale and Mrs. Elizabeth Will of Somerset, also survive.

Child's residence. Interment private. Mrs. Childs spent virtually all her life in Connelville and vicinity and was widely known. She was born in Connelville, a daughter of John T. and Caroline Hogg, deceased. She married James Ann Childs and a part of their married life was spent on Pleasant Level farm in Dunbar township. Since the death of Mr. Childs which occurred about 18 months ago, Mrs. Childs resided in Pittsburg. She was a member of the Calvary Episcopal church and is survived by three sisters, Miss Elizabeth Hogg, Mrs. Stewart Johnson and Mrs. George Bissell of Pittsburg.

GEORGE MARKER.

As the result of a sunstroke, George Marker, 54 years old, died Friday at the home of Joseph Carroll at Farmington. Funeral Sunday from the Sansone chapel, with interment in the church cemetery. Mr. Marker is survived by one brother and three sisters.

MRS. MARGARET FITZMAURICE.

Mrs. Marice Fitzmaurice, 43 years old, wife of John Fitzmaurice, died Friday afternoon at her home at York Run. Her husband, four sons, and four daughters survive.

EMANUEL KORNS.

Emanuel Korn, 68 years old, a farmer of near Alverton, died suddenly at his home, at 6 o'clock Saturday evening, supposedly of heart failure. He had been ill for a short time.

He was born in Somerset county in 1849, but lived at Alverton for many years. He was a life member of the Reformed church. A widow and three children, two sons and a daughter, survive.

Funeral services Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock at the Alverton Church of God, Rev. S. U. Vangaman, pastor of the Reformed church of Scottsdale, officiating. Interment in Alverton cemetery.

MRS. CHARLES BOORD.

Mrs. Charles Boord, 27 years old died Sunday morning at her home in Georges township, near Smithfield. Her husband, four children and one brother survive.

Summary Auditors Report.

AUDITORS REPORT OF THE School District of the City of Connelville, Fayette County, Pennsylvania, ending Monday, July 1, 1917. The August 7, 1917, at No. 478 June Term 1917, and confirmed N. S. 1 and unless appeal be taken within thirty days the same will be confirmed absolutely.

GENERAL FUND.

Expenditures—\$108,201.09

Vouchers outstanding July 1, 1917 \$5.00

Total receipts 103,311.11

Overdrawn 6,924.97

Vouchers unpaid prior to audit 20.56

Actual overdraft, July 1, 1917 6,884.41

Total receipts Sinking Fund No. 1 11,274.66

Total expenditures 10,436.61

Balance Sinking Fund No. 2 638.05

Total receipts 16,277.61

Total expenditures 5,628.29

Balance Bond Issue Account 10,649.32

Total receipts 258,251.81

Total expenditures 162,761.73

Balance 95,490.08

Vouchers outstanding July 1, 1917 \$ 96,203.70

Actual balance, July 1, 1917 \$ 96,203.70

From all sources including value of all school property \$624,812.08

Amount due on unsettled bills 220.00

Overdrawn, General Fund 6,884.41

Amount borrowed and unpaid including all bonded indebtedness 326,000.00

Total liabilities \$343,108.11

Resources in excess of liabilities \$251,406.67

GEORGE M. RATNELL, Treasurer.

August 7

Attorney-at-Law.

GEORGE M. HOSACK, ATTORNEY-at-law. Office, Suite 1100 Park Building, Pittsburg, Pa. Telephone 1042.

NEARLY THREE MILLIONS

This latest financial statement of this bank shows resources of nearly \$3,000,000.

Capital, surplus and undivided profits—the bank's own money—\$325,000.00.

Deposits over \$2,475,000.00. These figures speak more eloquently than words of prompt, helpful banking service.


Your business is cordially invited.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

120 W. Crawford Ave., formerly Main Connelville, Pa.

"The Bank That Does Things for You."

Liberal Interest on Time Deposits.



Greater progress is made by people who make weekly deposits to their credit in the bank, instead of waiting until they have a larger sum.

You are on the right track for success when you start an account with the Union National Bank.

3% Interest Paid on Savings Accounts.

UNION NATIONAL BANK
CONNELLSVILLE, PA.
(WESTSIDE)

WEST SIDE

The Weekly Courier.

Entered as second-class matter at the
Postoffice at Conneltsville, Pa.,
this October 10, 1916.
Postoffice No. 1073.
Founders and Editors, 1917-1918.
K. M. STYER,
President.
J. J. DUNN,
Secretary and Treasurer.
J. J. DUNN,
Managing Editor.
Office, The Courier Building, 1274 W.
Crawford Avenue, Conneltsville, Pa.

SUBSCRIPTION.
Weekly, \$2.50 per year; 5 cents
per copy.

ADVERTISING.
Display rates on application.
Reading notices—Ten cents per
line.
Legal—Ten cents per line for first
insertion; five cents per line for
each additional insertion.

THURSDAY MORNING, AUG. 9, 1917.

WHY PRICE FIXING HALTS

The recent efforts of the govern-
ment advisory committee to establish
maximum prices on coal brings to
mind a number of details which fore-
cast some of the tremendous diffi-
culties blocking utopian dreams to carry
the price-fixing schemes throughout
the entire iron and steel industry, the
Cleveland Daily Iron Trade pointedly
observes.

None of our productive interests is
willing to take advantage of the pres-
ent national exigencies to export ex-
cessive profits from the government,
and should any one interest adopt
such a policy, its action would be
strongly resented by the others. On
the other hand, when the government
attempts to grasp the horns of the
dilemma and establish prices arbi-
trarily, below actual production costs,
such action is resented justly by the
productive interests. Certainly it is
not fair to reduce the price level on
any one commodity without decreasing
at the same time the costs of the sev-
eral factors which enter into its pro-
duction.

Take for example several items
necessary for the mining of coal:
Dynamite has been advanced in price
about 90 per cent since the outbreak
of the war; black powder is sold by
the operators to the miners for \$1.75
a unit through an agreement estab-
lished months ago, while at present,
the powder costs the operators ap-
proximately \$1.90 plus the cost of
hauling. In this regard, it is interest-
ing to note that one of the large
powder producers has announced an
increase since the advisory commit-
tee established the \$3 coal price.

The idea has developed because of
the great demand for men in lines of
work having a close relation to
National Preparedness. It was sug-
gested sometime ago that the large
army of men employed in the delivery
service of the stores of the country,
both large and small establishments,
could render the nation much more
valuable service in other capacities.

The merchants generally are not op-
posed to a change in the system but
they do not feel that they are able
to bring about any considerable reduc-
tion in their delivery forces until the
buying public has altered its views and
attitude toward a custom which has
grown out of the demand for more con-
veniences and luxuries in the every day
life of the people. Time was, and not
so long ago that it is not distinctly re-
membered by people living today, when
store patrons took their purchases
home with them. As the department
store developed and competition be-
came keener the delivery system ex-
panded until it now embraces prac-
tically every form of retail merchan-
dising.

Buyers have become so accustomed
to having every purchase delivered at
their doors that it may require a well
directed campaign of education to in-
duce them to consent to an abandon-
ment of the convenience. War is bring-
ing about vast changes in the point of
view and habits of the people, how-
ever. New economies are being learned
slowly and reluctantly, but it is pos-
sible the long established delivery cus-
tom can and will be modified without
great objection upon part of the buy-
ers. It will more readily yield to new
habits if the plan inaugurated in some
stores in the far west is generally in-
troduced in other sections.

These establishments have adopted
what is known as the "Three Price
System." Under its operation the
marked price of goods is the price
customers must pay who buy on credit
and have their purchases delivered.
Those who pay cash and have deliv-
ery made receive a certain discount.
Those paying cash and taking their
purchases with them receive a larger
discount. Wherever this system has
been adopted it is reported to have
proven very satisfactory and has made
it possible to effect material reduction
in the delivery forces and expenses of
the establishments.

This system has the element of fair-
ness in that shoppers derive benefit in
proportion as they are willing to
practice economy. The merchant is
compensated for the service he renders
and without exacting a part of it from
customers who do not ask that such
service be provided.

"GOD'S LAUNDRY"

The days of Spartan mothers have
come again. Mrs. Mary L. Lamb of
Chicago, who has already given three
of her four sons to the army and navy,
has written a letter to a local board on
her city in which she says:
"It makes me disgusted with
womanhood to hear so many selfish
mothers voice their terrors. No
mother loves her family more than I
do, but I look upon this war as God's
laundry."
Involved by such a spirit of mother-
sacrifice what American of proper
age would not be proud to be a sol-
dier?

Unless the Red Cross representative
who seeks to unite the chapters into
county units has had some practice as
a diplomat he may find the job a big
one, even for a New Yorker.

**WHERE THE PUBLIC PLACES THE
BLAME.**

The fact that it became necessary
for the state constabulary to come to
Connellsville to close up the gambling
games and "lark" shows in connection
with the last carnival is a reflection
upon the efficiency of the city police
department which no amount of ex-
planation will satisfactorily remove.
That these games, together with
shows of very doubtful character,
were permitted to be in operation
throughout the week was certainly
not unknown to the police. In fact,
two of the concessions, which differed
from the others in details of opera-
tion but not in general character, were
closed by Chief Rotter. That others
were overlooked, or permitted to run
until the state constabulary appeared
on the ground and performed a duty
that was squarely up to the city
guardians of the law and ordinances,
is by no means creditable to the
astuteness or cleverness of the local
force, now organized on the lines of
larger city forces.

The firemen cannot wholly escape a
certain share of blame for allowing
such open violations of the law and
city ordinances as occurred during the
week. The enterprise having been
given for the benefit of their organi-
zation, a responsibility rested upon
the officers and members to see that
the entertainments were of such char-
acter that no patron would have cause
of complaint, or be victimized by
pickpockets or by shrewd and skilled
manipulators of games having prac-
tically all the odds against the play-
ers. The firemen are ex-officio police-
men with authority to arrest on view
all violators of the city's penal code.
They should have made the carnival a
clean show or made it clear that
they no longer than the policemen,
fell down on their job, but back of
both there is a responsibility resting
upon the city administration for hav-
ing made it possible for such condi-
tions to exist as would require a visit
of the state constabulary to remedy.
Here is where the public places most
of the blame.

REDUCING DELIVERY COST.

A movement having the reduction or
elimination of the cost of retail mer-
chandise delivery, and the release of a
large number of men so employed for
other lines of work, is making con-
siderable progress in several sections
of the country. It is receiving the
support of many wide awake mer-
chants, and is being exploited by means
of a more or less completely organized
agency.

The idea has developed because of
the great demand for men in lines of
work having a close relation to
National Preparedness. It was sug-
gested sometime ago that the large
army of men employed in the delivery
service of the stores of the country,
both large and small establishments,
could render the nation much more
valuable service in other capacities.

The merchants generally are not op-
posed to a change in the system but
they do not feel that they are able
to bring about any considerable reduc-
tion in their delivery forces until the
buying public has altered its views and
attitude toward a custom which has
grown out of the demand for more con-
veniences and luxuries in the every day
life of the people. Time was, and not
so long ago that it is not distinctly re-
membered by people living today, when
store patrons took their purchases
home with them. As the department
store developed and competition be-
came keener the delivery system ex-
panded until it now embraces prac-
tically every form of retail merchan-
dising.

Buyers have become so accustomed
to having every purchase delivered at
their doors that it may require a well
directed campaign of education to in-
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ment of the convenience. War is bring-
ing about vast changes in the point of
view and habits of the people, how-
ever. New economies are being learned
slowly and reluctantly, but it is pos-
sible the long established delivery cus-
tom can and will be modified without
great objection upon part of the buy-
ers. It will more readily yield to new
habits if the plan inaugurated in some
stores in the far west is generally in-
troduced in other sections.

These establishments have adopted
what is known as the "Three Price
System." Under its operation the
marked price of goods is the price
customers must pay who buy on credit
and have their purchases delivered.
Those who pay cash and have deliv-
ery made receive a certain discount.
Those paying cash and taking their
purchases with them receive a larger
discount. Wherever this system has
been adopted it is reported to have
proven very satisfactory and has made
it possible to effect material reduction
in the delivery forces and expenses of
the establishments.

This system has the element of fair-
ness in that shoppers derive benefit in
proportion as they are willing to
practice economy. The merchant is
compensated for the service he renders
and without exacting a part of it from
customers who do not ask that such
service be provided.

Unless the Red Cross representative
who seeks to unite the chapters into
county units has had some practice as
a diplomat he may find the job a big
one, even for a New Yorker.

AN EASY WAY TO HELP.

Until we actually entered the war
we never knew that there were quite
so many ways in which those who
are not in the military service could
help the nation in a time of need.
Every day is opening up new chan-
nels through which the stay-at-homes
can render some form of service that
will make it easier and more certain
that those who bear arms will bring
new honors and new glories to the Old
Flag.

Many of these activities are so
humble and unobtrusive that in tak-
ing part in them we may feel that we
are doing very little, but these ap-
parently insignificant tasks, taken in
the aggregate, constitute a tremen-
dous force in helping to win the war.
Of these simpler things, in which
every home can have a part, none
should enlist more universal interest
than to help in providing the soldiers
with reading matter. In the mobiliza-
tion camps there will be a strenu-
ous routine of duty but with it there
will be many idle hours during which
the boys will crave different means of
recreation. Careful as the govern-
ment authorities will be to safeguard
these camps against evil influences,
there will be more or less that will
tend to draw the boys away from a
profitable or wholesome employment
of their spare time.

We can all help the government in
its efforts to preserve a high morale
among the troops in the camps and
campancies as well as to keep their
morals from contaminating influences
through the simple agency of assist-
ing to provide reading matter for the
boys. In Saturday's issue of The
Courier it was explained that dona-
tions of books, magazines and peri-
odicals will be received at the Car-
negie Library, as one of the collect-
ing agencies of the American Library
Association which has been author-
ized by the government to assume
charge of supplying the soldiers with
reading matter.

In practically every home there are
books which can be spared and mag-
azines which, having been read, are no
longer of interest or use. If these are
collected in bundles and the Library
notified they will be called for. If
you will follow instructions and write
your name and address in each book,
the soldiers who read it will know
that there is a person in Conneltsville
who has been mindful of their comfort.

The boys who are going out to take
active part in the awful conflict that
is waging over the trench-marked
fields of France, deserve to receive
the best and the most to give them
those who are sacrificing all while
those who remain behind will be
obliged to give up nothing that con-
tributes to their comfort.

Collecting reading matter which is
no longer needed in your home is one
of the simplest and easiest possible
ways of doing a part of your service
in the war. It will bring to you a
sense of satisfaction and will hearten
many a homesick or weary soldier
who will thus be made to feel that
somebody back home is thinking of
him.

DRAFT EVADERS AND RESISTERS.

Until the calls began to be issued
for draft eligibles to report for phys-
ical examination the public never was
confronted with the question of the
portion of "slackers" and "will-be-
slackers" who "can" in our popula-
tion. The popular conception that
American citizens were so imbued with
a spirit of patriotism that they would
be willing to take their places among
the country's defenders in the most
fateful period of its history, must
undergo a radical revision.

Instead of reporting to a man in
answer to the call, and waving exemp-
tion and glad of the opportunity to
show some appreciation of the bless-
ings of political liberty this nation has
vouchsafed to all its subjects, it would
seem from the returns thus far re-
ceived that the number of those who
have failed to report is not a small
one. The number of those who have
failed to report is not a small one.

Some, probably very many, dis-
appointments are certain to result
from the wholesale drive to escape
military service, either through claim
of exemption or failure to report in
answer to call. The manifestly fair
intent of the law, to provide for an
equal division of service, is evidently
prompting many persons to take an
unfair advantage of some of its pro-
visions. This is proceeding to such an
extent that the draft authorities are
making their interpretations of the
rules and regulations more and more
exact. In consequence it will be
much more difficult to secure immunity
from service, both by those fairly en-
titled to the privilege, and by those
who would unfairly gain advantage
by it, than had there been less show
of a feverish desire to escape service.
To meet cases of this kind the gov-
ernment is preparing to take effective
steps such as appointing special agents
to investigate claims and to appeal ex-
emptions granted by local boards,
whenever any doubt exists as to valid-
ity or justice of such claims.

Those who are indulging the delu-
sion that by neglecting to report to the
local boards they will be allowed to
escape both service and the penalties
of their delinquency, have a rude
awakening in prospect. They may not
now, but presently they will under-
stand that those who do not appear
for examination when called, will be
posted by the local boards as selected
for military service. If no appeal is
made to the district boards they will
then be posted to the adjutant general
of the state as selected to fill the
quotas of their district.

Orders for the mobilization of the
selected men will be given some time
during the present month. If the
resister fails to obey that order, he
will be set down as absent without
leave and the machinery of the army
will be set in motion to bring him in.
In addition, all state and municipal
police authorities and United States
marshals will be used to apprehend
him. When it is clear that he is wil-
fully absconding himself with no in-
tention of reporting to the army, a charge
of desertion will be placed against him.

August 1914—August 1917

From Manufacturers Record.

Three long years of woe and sorrow such as the world
never knew, three years of a desperate death grapple be-
tween the forces of Hell unleashed on earth through Ger-
many, and the forces of Divine Right fighting for God and
humanity.

As sure as Almighty God lives and rules, right shall
conquer might, good shall overmaster evil, though the
road to victory may be long and bloody.

If ever on earth God spoke to men and called them
into His service, He has called this nation to its mighty
task—and everywhere fathers and mothers should real-
ize that God is honoring their sons as He calls them into
the noblest, the most heroic, the sublimest and the holiest
work to which men ever dedicated their lives.

The very angels of Heaven might well envy the men
who, as Soldiers of Civilization, follow the Redeemer's ex-
ample and offer their lives that others may be saved. And
from their mighty sacrifice and suffering shall be born a
new earth and a new Heaven of enduring peace.

**SUGAR NOT NECESSARY
IN HOME CANNING**

Fruits will keep perfectly well
in water when properly packed
in jars.

Buying large quantities of
sugar for canning summer fruits
is not necessary if expense is
prohibitive. Sugar may be added
in small quantities at time of
serving in place of filling, said ma-
terial, for baking, sauce, etc.

The flavor will not be exactly
the same as when the fruit is
preserved in syrup, but the
healthfulness and food value are
equal.

From that time on, any civil officer
who arrests him will earn a reward of
\$50.

If found guilty by court-martial of
desertion, the individual may be sen-
tenced to death and only the President
can save him from punishment.
The government has exhibited the
utmost fairness in dealing with per-
sons subject to the draft and extra-
ordinary means have been employed
to correctly inform them of the re-
quirements of the law. If after all
these precautions continued after-
ward is shown, no one will be more to blame
for the consequences which will follow
than the unpatriotic who are wilfully
taking long chances.

NO REASON TO BE ASHAMED.

If the proportion shown by the re-
sults of Monday's examination is
maintained the foreign-born citizens
accepted for military service by the
Local Board of District No. 5, will
constitute over 40 per cent of the
whole number selected.

This shows that the native-born
have but slight advantage, in point of
numbers, over the foreign-born. It
also shows that in physical and other
qualifications necessary to military
service the naturalized Americans
yield nothing to those who are native
to the state.

In patriotism it may
safely be said that one group will not
greatly surpass the other, although
the greater credit would seem to go
to those whose ancestry has lived un-
der a flag other than the Star and
Stripes. Those who have come to
this country to make it their perma-
nent home are, if anything, more wide
awake and often very much more
appreciative of the blessings of political
liberty which our country offers,
than are those who have never known
anything else. They are, therefore,
just as intense in their loyalty and as
sincere in their patriotic devotion to
the land of their adoption as those
who claim America as the land of
their birth.

If the showing already made by Dis-
trict No. 5 is kept up throughout the
list the claims for exemptions will be
but about 25 per cent. This is just
one-half of what was expected when
the quota was authorized to be
called on the first draft. If this
record is equalled in the other dis-
tricts Fayette county and the coke
region will have no occasion to be
ashamed, and it may very properly
claim no little credit for the prompt-
ness and willingness with which it
will have furnished its quota for the
National Army.

WHY THE NOTE WAS SAVED.

There was an unusual note in the
gathering of the Philippine veterans
of the Tenth regiment at Uniontown
Tuesday—a note of sadness and re-
gret.

The organization of which they are
honored members is now awaiting
orders to prepare for its embarkation
to France to take part in the greatest
of all the wars in which we are en-
gaged, to carry to Europe the same
message of American defense of
human rights and political liberty that
it carried to Asia in 1898.
That the years which have inter-
vened since the Tenth won new fame
and added a new glory to the Old
Flag, have carried the former mem-
bers beyond the age limit for the
present service has filled their breasts
with a longing that will not be sat-
isfied. Stirred by the activity and
scenes incident to the preparations to
move to the front, which remind them
so vividly of the days of '98, the vet-
erans of that year find themselves
envying the boys of '17 and grieved
that they too cannot take their place
in the ranks with them.

There is a patriotic service, those
men can perform, and they have been
doing it with a will, but to them there
is something lacking—that something
is their own absence from the col-
umns of the khaki-clad boys who are
awaiting orders to report "somewhere
in France." It is this that gave rise
to the feeling of regret that was man-
ifest in the reunion yesterday and
stamped the otherwise gladdened
faces with a wistful look as the boys
renewed the friendships and recounted
the incidents of 19 years ago.

"We all know what we want" says
Charles or Michael or German, who
has been "stirred" in the clash with public
opinion.

NEARING THE LIMIT.

There have been oft-repeated stories
of the breaking down of the
morale of the German troops under
the merciless drives of the French
and British. It is only rarely, how-
ever, that the world has access to the
account of an eye-witness to the
scenes and incidents which tell of
the waning of the German troops
buddled together in exposed
positions," says a correspondent who is
at the front with the British forces.
"It is almost as hideous as anything in
the agony of mankind, slashed to bits
as they are by storms of shells and
urged forward to counter-attacks
which they know will be their death."

"I saw great numbers of prisoners
taken in the last two days just
brought in. They have the look of
men who have been through hell.
They are drenched with rain which
poured down their big steel helmets
and their top boots were full of water
which splashed out at every step.
Their sunken eyes stare out of
haggard faces with the look of sick
and hunted animals. Many of them
cramp in the stomach through long
exposure and hunger before being
captured and they groaned loudly and
piteously."

"Many of them wept while being in-
terrogated, protesting bitterly that
they hated war and wanted nothing
but peace. They have no hope of vic-
tory for their country, and the ad-
vance into Russia fills them with no
new illusion, but seems to them only
a lengthening of their general mis-
ery. They do not hide the suffering
of their people at home and they say
that in the towns there is bitter war
and only in the rural districts there
enough to eat. In the field they are
died with gloomy forebodings and
live in terror of our tremendous gun-
fire."

"Older men, non-commissioned of-
ficers, who have come back after
wounds, and other soldiers of long
training say that the boys of the
young classes who are now filling up
their ranks have no staying power
under snailfire and no fighting spirit."

While it cannot be said that the
German army as a whole has lost its
stamina, yet upon the men who form
its rank and file, it must be plain to
every thoughtful person that even the
iron will and rugged constitution of
the individual soldiers are gradually
breaking under the awful strain
which they are being obliged to en-
dure. There is a limit to human en-
durance and powers of resistance be-
yond which even Prussian militarism
must drive its subjects. That limit
seems to be approaching.

WHY NOT CONSERVE TIME?

At this time, when extraordinary
efforts are being made to increase the
effectiveness of every speeding-up
agency, there is a lot of straining at
gnats and swallowing camels which
could well be dispensed with. This is
no more noticeable than in some of
the departments of the government
which are wrapping an inextricable
tangle of red-tape about their opera-
tions. Particularly is this true in the
relations of these departments to the
railroads engaged in moving war ma-
terials. An activity of such supreme
importance that it should be freed of
every hindrance to speedy operation.
Not so, however, judging from the ex-
perience of railroad officials.

"During the war emergency it
would simplify the problems of the
railroads, thus increasing the effec-
tiveness of America's fighting
strength, if regulating bodies of all
kinds would grant the carriers a
respite in submitting thousands of re-
ports on every conceivable subject
requiring the time of men who could
be used to better advantage." A rail-
road executive is quoted as saying in
connection with short-cuts to effec-
tiveness in the movement of government
materials and supplies and the hand-
ling of troops.

"We constructed a spur track out
of an industry having a government
contract and the time of two men was
required to submit a report which we
regreted to submit to the authorities.
One of the men was an engineer who
might have devoted his time to far
better advantage assisting in the
actual operation of the railroad or
helping the government in some other
way."

We are urged to practice conserva-
tion to the extreme in almost every-
thing. What is wrong with the gov-
ernment applying the principle to
saving time and red-tape?

"A certain German naval officer" is
quoted as saying that the American
soldiers being sent to France are "un-
trained" and will be scattered like
chaff." Just wait until the scattering
begins, then note the direction in which
it scatters!"

"H. M." put the 000's in the \$2,000
Company D and Hospital Corps Fund,
but he used something besides ciphers
in doing it.

The "wheeler" stands seen to have
been "stirred" in the clash with public
opinion.

CROP ESTIMATES.

Crop estimates, like election fore-
casts, are not always to be depended
upon, especially when they are made
far in advance of the harvesting sea-
son.

A knowledge of crop conditions at
any given period enables experienced
estimators to calculate an approximate
yield, conditioned upon favorable con-
ditions prevailing until the growing
season is over. If, however, these esti-
mates are made before crops have ad-
vanced beyond a stage when unfavor-
able weather will prevent full matu-
rity and prompt harvesting, the esti-
mates very rarely check up with the
final returns.

This fact should be borne in mind
when considering the latest crop re-
ports of the state and national depart-
ments of agriculture. In Pennsylv-
ania the wheat crop was nearing ma-
turity when the estimate was made
showing a prospective yield of 22-
600,000 bushels, which may be taken
as a more exact measure of the sea-
son's yield than had the estimate been
made earlier.

As a result of the increased plant-
ing campaign the areas of corn, po-
tatoes and buckwheat were largely in-
creased. The present condition of
these crops promises large yields,
but too much reliance must not be
placed upon the estimates because
several contingencies may arise that
will very materially affect the crops
before the season closes. The esti-
mate of 25,874,000 bushels of potatoes
from the field plantings is an increase
of 7,000,000 bushels over the crop of
1916. In addition the "war gardens"
are expected to yield 5,000,000, or a
total of 30,874,000 bushels compared
with 18,864,000 bushels last year.
While this is an increase of over 12-
000,000 bushels over last year, it must
be remembered that 1916's crop was
one-third less than normal, thus it ap-
pears that this year's estimate is only
about 3,000,000 above normal, not-
withstanding the addition of the "war
gardens" to the potato planting areas.

Compared with 1916 the estimated
wheat crop of 1917 will be about 3-
000,000 bushels short. If this deficit
is not supplied by the actual yield at
threshing time exceeding the estimate,
it will be plain that other food stuffs
will have to be conserved as never be-
fore in order to make the wheat supply
carry us through the winter. Any in-
crease in potatoes, corn and buck-
wheat will, of course, help out but it
will be unwise to rely on these alone.
Every grower or consumer of fruits
and vegetables will be obliged, there-
fore, to preserve the surplus of the
farms and gardens on a more exten-
sive scale than practiced heretofore.

Little by little the draft registrars
are beginning to understand the ex-
emption, even in the case of hasty mar-
riages, is not a right which can be de-
fied. It is being explained to them that
the law does not specifically exempt
persons because they are married. The
law says the authorities may exclude
such persons from selective service. It
does not say they must do so.

German newspapers hint that the
allies should make overtures of peace
just wait until enough Sammies are on
the job and there will be all the over-
tures Brutal Bill will need as prelimi-
nary to peace.

No matter where Kaiser Bill wants
to test out the skill and prowess of
Uncle Sam, whether on sea or land, or
under the sea or in the air, there will
be no challenge and a good account of them-
selves.

The young still retains its greedy
appetite for young and venturesome
swimmers.

With the Frick First Aid teams at-
taining so close to perfection in their
tests, and surpassing each other only
by small fractions, some new method of
scoring other than percentages will
soon have to be devised.

It will take more than hot air to win
the war in the air.

Our city police might probably take
a few lessons from the state constabulary
on how to render "First Aid to
Carnival Victims."

Stories of big garden yields and fresh
products have pushed apples and peas
into the background.

What have you canned today?

"Last" and "worse" are the right
terms to use when referring to the re-
cent situation which has been forth and
"held up" on the West Side.

That jangling of a member of the
1st W. W. F. bandstand men wearing
Uncle Sam's uniform was making a bad
matter worse. It elevates the victim
to matrimony in the eyes of his com-
rades and tends to further dis-
respect for the law, which is the chief
activity of these disturbers.

The war goes on. It is still being
forced upon us "at gunpoint." Being
forced rather uncomfortably for Bill, it
is beginning to appear.

The Washington Suffragists are
turning to canning fruits. That's
better than being canned for turning
trouble loose.

Does Emperor Bill really know how
many nations have him on the block
list?

The more Congress discusses the war
revenue bill, the bigger it grows.

Uncle Sam is right when demanding
that no one but his own soldiers wear
his uniform.

With the Kaiser's cabinet officers re-
siding in blocks of five it would appear
that Germany's fake peace plans are
going to place.

This is good weather for corn and
candies.

There must have been some draft
excuses among the Bargain Day har-
gains, judging from the wide variety
now in general use.

The Engineers sent to France are not
having what would be regarded as "hot
snaps," "picnic," or "cliché" in this
country. They may, however, have
learned French words to mean the same
thing over there.

The possibility of facing a firing
squad at sunrise as a deserter ought to
make some of the draft delinquents get
up before sunrise and heat it to the
office of the local board before it is too
late.

"War without talk or even thought
of peace" is said to be the slogan which
has gone out from the White House.
That will be all right if Washington
can just come to the point of preparing
for war without using no many large
pieces of talk.

**Looking
Backward**

News of the Past
Condensed from the Files of
The Courier.

THE HOME DEFENSE POLICE FORCE NOW BEING ORGANIZED

As a Means of Protecting Homes and Property in the State.

AUTHORIZED BY NEW LAW

The Platoon System the Basis of the Organization Which is Being Formed Under the Direction of Maj. John C. Groome, State Constabulary Chief.

"Obey the law and keep your mouth shut."

It will be well for aliens, and many native-born Americans, to give heed to this injunction of the United States Attorney General or they will likely hear from the Home Defense Police.

Protection against the incendiary influence of unreasonable speech, as well as greater protection for homes and property, is to be largely entrusted to this volunteer force which is now being organized by the Guards, Police and Inspection Department of the Pennsylvania Committee of Public Safety. Members will be sworn in as special officers and, as such, will have all the powers of policemen of first class cities.

Governor Brumbaugh's signature on July 18 to the Act creating the force has given the necessary legal authority, and plans for complete enrollment already have been formulated by Major John C. Groome, Director of the Department. Cumberland county already is organizing, under Captain D. E. Brindle, a home defense system which will serve as the model for the extension of the service to all counties.

Instructions will soon be in the hands of all local committees outlining the methods of organization and directing a speedy and adequate enrollment. The adopted plan provides that the Home Defense Police of each county shall consist of a headquarters and platoon system, the platoons being strategically located for rapid concentration of their component units.

The distribution of platoons and sections of platoons will thoroughly cover the county areas. Each member of the force will be assigned to the platoon section nearest his residence. All members of each county will work under the direction of the county officer at headquarters. Chiefs of police will have command in cities of the first class. Township commissioners will command in townships of the first class. Authorized officials will command elsewhere. The system now being put into effect applies only to counties. A variation of the system will be made effective in the larger cities.

In cases of trouble requiring mobilization of one or more platoons, headquarters will notify platoon commanders of the number of men needed, the time and place of mobilization and other details. The platoon officers will then pass the word to their men. So far as possible, the enrollment will include owners of motor vehicles who will provide emergency transportation. Local disturbances will be handled at the discretion of the local units.

Primarily the duties of the force will be to assist local authorities in the preservation of order in the vicinity of their homes and to protect life and property from the destruction attending internal disorders of war time. Men between the ages of 21 and 60 years, ineligible by reason of age or dependents for service in the military or naval forces, may enroll provided they are citizens and residents of the State, in good health and of good habits.

Special care is to be exercised in the selection of platoon officers, the preference being for mature men who have had military, naval or police experience. They are to be chosen for ability to command rather than because of personal popularity.

Regular enrollment in writing is required and the endorsement of the county chairman of the local public safety committee and the approval of the director of the department is necessary before applications are submitted to the governor for appointment. Equipment will consist of a special badge bearing the county name and number, a blue and white arm band showing the State coat of arms for display on the left arm while the wearer is on active duty; a whistle and police "billet." The badge is to be worn visibly on the left breast during the service call but at other times is to be worn under the coat. This will give members authority at all times to make arrests should occasion arise, and will place at the state's disposal an auxiliary police reserve supervising national security all the time and everywhere.

KOBACKERS EXPAND

Local Firm Acquires Morris Store in Greensburg.

Announcement of the purchase of Morris' Ladies Store in Greensburg by the firm of H. Kobacker & Sons, which operates large stores in Connelville and Mount Pleasant, was made in Greensburg this morning by Raphael Morris. The purchase includes the stock of the ladies ready-to-wear department, including suits, coats, dresses, skirts, waists, children's coats and dresses, also one of the largest stocks of ladies furnishings in Greensburg.

After disposing of the present stock the store as quickly as possible the new buyers will remodel and enlarge it so as to make it one of the largest stores in Greensburg.

DUNBAR WOMAN HEAT WAVE VICTIM; RELIEF IS NOT YET IN SIGHT

Mrs. Katherine Higgins Succumbs After Sudden Attack on Wednesday Afternoon.

The extreme heat and an attack of acute indigestion is thought to have resulted in the death of Mrs. Kathryn Higgins, 56 years old, one of the best known residents of Dunbar Thursday afternoon at 4:30 o'clock at her home on Section Hill. Mrs. Higgins apparently was in her usual health until Monday morning when she was taken ill very suddenly. While the attending physician did not state the exact cause of her death, members of the family believe her illness was brought on by the hot weather. Funeral from the family residence Saturday morning at 8:30 o'clock. At 9 o'clock requiem high mass was celebrated at St. Aloysius Catholic church, with Rev. Father J. P. Brennan in charge. Interment in the new Catholic cemetery at Dunbar. Funeral Director J. R. Foltz will have charge.

Mrs. Higgins was born in Ireland, coming to this country 47 years ago. She settled at Dunbar and had resided there since. During that time she was a devoted member of St. Aloysius Catholic church and of the Altar and Rosary societies. Her husband, John Higgins, died over a year ago. Mrs. Higgins was held in high esteem by her many friends. She is survived by four daughters, Mrs. Della B. Beemer, Mrs. Kathryn Blosser, Misses Margaret and Anna Higgins at home, and one son, Joseph Higgins of Akron, O. Four grandchildren also survive.

TROTTER WOMAN HEAT VICTIM; DIES TODAY

Mrs. Anna Behrens, 80 years old, a well known German resident of Dunbar township, was overcome by heat Tuesday night and died Friday at the home of her son, Henry Behrens, near Leisenring No. 3. Mrs. Behrens was a victim of asthma and since prostrated from the heat her heart rapidly failed. Her husband John Henry Behrens was overcome by heat and died four years ago last June. Funeral from the home Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock and from the German Lutheran church, of which Mrs. Behrens was a member at 3 o'clock. Mrs. Behrens was born in Germany and resided at Leisenring No. 1 35 years ago. Six years ago the family moved to Leisenring No. 3.

RED CROSS WAR FUND CONTRIBUTORS QUICK TO PAY UP IN FULL

No Trouble Collecting \$38,000 Which Connelville Raised for War Relief.

Payment of subscriptions to the Red Cross war fund of \$38,000, raised a month ago in Connelville, are being made rapidly, according to J. L. Schick, treasurer of the executive committee. The subscription pledges permit payment to be made in installments, but by far the majority of contributors are paying in full.

The subscription list includes about 3,500 names and it is significant that persons of ordinary means who gave small sums are paying their entire subscriptions as soon as they receive notices from Mr. Schick. Mr. Schick has as yet attempted no compilation of the total subscription which ran close to \$38,000. He is checking up duplications as they are discovered and will soon be able to determine just exactly what Connelville's contribution was.

"I never knew how much \$38,000 was until I began to handle it in \$5, \$10 and smaller sums," declared Mr. Schick yesterday.

1,000 AT PICNIC

Elks Entertain Visitors From All Over State at Graham's Grove.

More than 1,000 persons attended the picnic held by local Elks at Graham's Grove just beyond Leisenring No. 2 Thursday. Automobile parties from all over the western part of the state attended and hundreds came from Scotland, Greensburg, Uniontown, Monongahela and Monessen.

The main feature of the picnic was the "eats," of which there was all anyone wanted. Fresh "corn on the cob," and crabs were features of the menu but every thing else necessary to make the picnic a success was at hand. The committee in charge handled the affair in the best manner possible. One man remarked that the park looked like Detroit from the number of automobiles parked in it. The street car line made it possible for those who did not go in machines to get to the park in a short time.

JULY RECEIPTS BIG

More Than \$1,000 Is Collected by Police Department Last Month.

During July \$1,007.93 was collected by the mayor's department and turned into the city treasury. License taxes and fines received from prisoners were the biggest items. The carnival licenses, received last week, amounted to over \$200.

The total received from fines was \$433 and licenses brought \$354.22. Fees for detaining constables' prisoners added \$15 and the license tax was \$624.50.

During the month the police made 211 arrests, of which only 29 were discharged. Eleven were committed to the cells and 70 were sentenced to work on the streets. Fines were paid by 101. Constables had 34 prisoners locked up during the month.

Miners' Reunion

The fifth annual reunion of the Miners' family will be held Saturday August 11, at Ohioyle. There are many members of the family scattered throughout the state and a large crowd is expected. All friends of the family are invited also to come and bring baskets.

Draft Rules and Regulations Made Plain

XI.

Procedure When a Married Man Himself Files a Claim for Discharge From Draft on Account of Having Dependents

Of the persons who may be discharged from the selective draft by the Local Boards those having dependents are by far the most numerous and the requirements necessary to be met before the applicant establishes his right to a certificate of discharge, are much more exacting than in any other class.

A married man having a wife or child dependent upon his labor for support must file a claim of discharge (as per form reproduced in article X of this series) on or before the SEVENTH day after the date of mailing of notice of call, and within TEN days after filing such claim must also file an affidavit in support of his claim, upon the following form:

AFFIDAVIT OF HUSBAND WHOSE DISCHARGE IS SOUGHT.

I, _____, do hereby swear that I am a married man _____ years old and reside at _____ and that my Serial Number is _____ and that I filed a claim for my discharge with said Local Board on the _____ day of _____, 1917, based on the ground that I am a married man with wife or child dependent upon my labor for support.

I do further swear that I have a wife whose name is _____ who resides at _____ and that I have a child (or children) whose name (s), age (s) and place of residence is (are) _____

I do further solemnly swear that I was married to said _____ on the _____ day of _____, 1917, and am now the husband of my said wife and father of her said child (children); that my said wife (or child or children) is dependent upon my labor for support as the term "labor" is used in the Rules and Regulations promulgated under the Selective Service Act and pointed on the back hereof; that my income from which such dependent (s) received support is mainly the result of my mental or physical labor, and is not income mainly derived from property or other sources independent of my mental or physical labor.

I do hereby bind myself, at once, to notify said Local Board of any change which might modify or alter, in any way, my claim for discharge, and to report, at once, in person, to said Local Board whenever the conditions entitling me to discharge cease to exist.

Signature _____

Address _____

In addition to the affidavit of the husband claiming discharge two other supporting affidavits must be filed within the time prescribed. One of these is to be made by the wife of the claimant and shall give her husband's name, age and place of residence; her own name and place of residence; the name (s), age (s), and residence of their child or children (if any); stating that she is the wife of such person, the mother of such child or children, and that she is the father of her child or children; the approximate amount of her separate income and the independent income of such child or children during the last preceding year, exclusive of any sums received from her husband, and exclusive of any gifts to her or her child or children, the same being merely the income derived from the separate or independent property of, or property held in trust for her, the child or children; that she or her child or children is (are) dependent upon her husband's labor for support, as the term "labor" is used in the Rules and Regulations; and that her husband's income was not mainly derived from property or other sources, independent of his mental or physical labor.

The second affidavit must be executed by "a head of a family residing within the jurisdiction of the Local Board," setting forth practically the same facts as set forth by the wife relative to the dependence of herself and child or children and the amount of income of either or both independent of any sums received from the husband, and also stating the specific sources of the affiant's income and grounds for his belief as to the facts to which he makes affidavit.

If the wife does not live within the jurisdiction of the Local Board with which the husband files his claim, the affidavit of the head of a family may be made by such a person residing outside the district.

COMPANY D FUND NOW \$2,000; H. M. KEPHART RAISES BALANCE

State Treasurer, Senator W. E. Crow and Judge Van Swearingen Contribute.

\$144.22 AMOUNT DONATED



H. M. KEPHART.

The Company D and Hospital Corps Fund has reached the \$2,000.00 mark. Through the public-spiritedness of three of Fayette county's foremost citizens that goal has been attained. Impelled by a pride in the achievement of his home city and county, and by reason of an active interest he has manifested in Company D for many years, State Treasurer H. M. Kephart, who was so signally honored by the voters of the state last fall, has been instrumental in increasing the fund to twice the amount the original projectors counted upon raising.

When Mr. Kephart learned that only about \$100 was needed to make the fund an even \$2,000.00 he voluntarily offered to provide the necessary amount. Mentioning the matter to Senator W. E. Crow and Judge J. Q. Van Swearingen each of these gentlemen asked to be allowed to join with Mr. Kephart in completing the fund. The contributions from all other sources having totaled \$1,855.78, the amount contributed jointly by State Treasurer Kephart, Senator Crow and Judge Van Swearingen will be \$144.22.

This is not the first time Mr. Kephart has shown his interest in the welfare and comfort of the local soldier boys. Last year when the Tenth regiment was on duty along the Mexican border he was largely instrumental in raising a fund for their use. Some years previous he helped to meet a situation which had not been taken care of in the manner it was, might easily have led to Connelville ceasing to be the home station of one of the units of the Tenth regiment.

With the subscriptions of \$5.00 from the Ladies of the Golden Eagle and \$5.00 from W. C. Wessel, West Side, received since the last report, the amount of the fund raised through all the agencies having a part in it, and the amounts handed to Captain Morton, had reached \$1,855.78. The sources of the complete fund have been as follows:

By The Courier and Connelville Rifle Club \$ 886.28
By Uniontown Herald 371.00
By Captain Morton 598.50
By H. M. Kephart 144.22

Total \$2,000.00

WEDDED SEVEN YEARS

Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Gallagher Celebrate at Dawson.

Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Gallagher celebrated their seventh wedding anniversary Saturday evening at their home at Dawson in the presence of a large gathering of relatives and friends. Various amusements were indulged in and a daintily appointed luncheon was served. The guests were:

Mr. and Mrs. J. Waggal, W. K. Bryson, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Yeagley, Elizabeth Yeagley, Mr. and Mrs. George Yeagley of Uniontown; Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Dodson, W. H. Dodson, Miss Zabelle Dodson, Mrs. Hazel Dodson, Miss Mary Porter, Miss Grace Leckenbee and Harry Doppelman of Connelville; Clarence Koester, Mr. and Mrs. William Fuoss of Owensdale; Mr. and Mrs. Charles Sigwall, Miss Lenora Sigwall, Mr. and Mrs. B. S. Cottom and children, Wendell, Ellis, Ruth, Nellie Marie and Rebecca Cottom of Scotland; Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Hixon, and children, Grace, Harry Earl, Cora and Clara, Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Cottom, Irvin Cottom, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Stark, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Cochran, William Landenberg, Robert Colbert, Mrs. Bert Colbert, Mrs. David Colbert, and son, Albert, Mrs. David Colbert, Raymond and Blanche Colbert, Mrs. Charles Gailley, Thomas Gailley and Wesley Gailley, Martha, Ruth, and Bessie Gallagher, Mr. and Mrs. Hurst Gallagher, Miss Anna Gallagher, Mr. and Mrs. Shumaker, Edna Elizabeth and Blanche Shumaker, Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Welsh, Florence Welsh, Mr. and Mrs. Bennie Brown, and son, Harold, Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Colbert and children, Gertrude and Clara Colbert, Helen Ruse, George Luckey, March Colbert, Elizabeth Ruffcorn, Goldie Orkin, Olive Hoye, Mr. and Mrs. William McCune and children, Adley, William and Lenore, Lillian, Zivny, Mary Zivny, Frank Gilbert, Olive Colbert, Ethel Colbert, Clifford Cunningham, Esther Cunningham and Rev. W. B. Purnell of Dawson.

Mr. Gallagher is a nephew of Dr. G. W. Gallagher of the West Side.

Subscribe for The Weekly Courier, \$2.00 a year in advance.

REGISTER AND CLERK'S NOTICE

The following Executors, Administrators, Guardians and Trustees have settled their respective accounts in the office of the Register and Clerk of Orphans' Court and the same will be presented for confirmation to the Orphans' Court of Fayette County at the Court House, Uniontown, Pa.,

Monday, September 3, 1917

No.	Estate of	Accountant.	Filed.
1.	Mary M. Hays, et al.	Fidelity Title & Trust Co., Trustee	May 15, 1917
2.	Vincenzo Palo	Mary Palo, Admrx.	June 20, 1917
3.	Frank L. Higgenbaugh	William S. Sichel, Admrx.	July 17, 1917
4.	John A. Gibson	Estelle M. Gibson, Admrx.	July 17, 1917
5.	Bernard Orr Wadsworth	Charles S. Wadsworth, Admrx.	June 28, 1917
6.	William Bowlin	Ida M. Bowlin, Admrx.	June 28, 1917
7.	George Deffenbaugh	Christian Deffenbaugh, Admrx.	July 2, 1917
8.	Hugh Lawson Rankin	Emma B. Rankin, Excr.	July 2, 1917
9.	Melissa Beckley	Jenny Newcomer, Excr.	July 2, 1917
10.	Charles H. Swan	Martha E. S. Gee, Admrx.	July 2, 1917
11.	Henry B. Mahlot	William A. Longenecker, Admrx.	July 23, 1917
12.	George C. Rush	George C. Rush, Admrx.	July 24, 1917
13.	Samuel P. Taylor	Samuel P. Taylor, Excr.	July 24, 1917
14.	Eliza Donnell	J. Seagrish Marshall, Excr.	July 25, 1917
15.	Thomas H. Barnes	Hezekiah H. Barnes, Trustee	July 27, 1917
16.	Charles E. Luckey	Alfred C. Luckey, Admrx.	July 27, 1917
17.	Mary E. Downs	John Allen Downs, Excr.	July 28, 1917
18.	Robert Johnson	Clark Magarity, Excr.	July 28, 1917
19.	Nina M. Carson, minor	Citizens Title & Trust Co., Gdn.	July 28, 1917
20.	Joseph H. Gadd	Clayton J. Cook, Excr.	July 31, 1917
21.	Henry Ehardt	Wardens Ehardt, Excr.	July 28, 1917
22.	John J. Nicholson	A. B. Kern, Excr.	Aug. 3, 1917
23.	Minerva Walters	Alfred C. Walters, Admrx.	July 28, 1917
24.	Eliza Wood	W. W. McClelland, Excr.	July 28, 1917
25.	Sophia Puskar, minor	Citizens Title & Trust Co., Gdn.	July 28, 1917
26.	Solomon B. Shaffer	George B. Witt, Admrx.	July 20, 1917
27.	Anna M. Hunt	Anna Thomas, Excr.	July 21, 1917
28.	A. C. Satterfield	F. E. Younk, Admrx. & Excr.	July 27, 1917
29.	William Hunt	Isaac Hunt, Excr.	Aug. 1, 1917
30.	James Ross	Janette Ross, Admrx.	Aug. 3, 1917
31.	John Cover	F. E. Younk, Admrx. & Excr.	Aug. 3, 1917
32.	Alexander C. Dunham	George W. Blier, Admrx.	Aug. 3, 1917
33.	Wesley H. Cottam	Walter H. Cottam, Admrx.	Aug. 3, 1917
34.	Thomas S. Huppwhite	M. R. Huppwhite, Excr.	Aug. 3, 1917
35.	Joshua M. Dunbar	Clayton J. Cook, Excr.	Aug. 3, 1917
36.	George W. Martin	George W. Martin, Jr., Excr.	Aug. 3, 1917
37.	Sarah A. Bolton	Isaac L. Bolton, Admrx.	Aug. 3, 1917
38.	Martha M. Long	Joseph M. Long, Excr.	Aug. 3, 1917
39.	Harry W. Gray, minor	R. W. Grayford, Gdn.	Aug. 1, 1917
40.	Sarah C. Dougherty	J. Orton Clauson, Admrx.	Aug. 1, 1917
41.	Patrick Burns	Thos. Kenney and James Burns, Excrs.	Aug. 3, 1917
42.	Michael Burley	Anna Burley, Excr. and John Irwin, James M. Doyle, Excrs.	Aug. 3, 1917
43.	Clair Stillwagon	Rose Stillwagon and Rockwell Martin, Excrs.	Aug. 3, 1917
44.	John S. Douglas	Allen C. Cooper, Excrs. of the will of Allen F. Cooper, Admrx. & Excr.	Aug. 3, 1917
45.	Virginia H. Lynch	Deceased	Aug. 3, 1917
46.	John S. Sharpneck	Harry F. Bailey, Wm. E. Bailey, Jas. M. Scott, Excrs. of the estate of J. Ewing Bailey, deceased	Aug. 3, 1917
47.	Anna Ruth, Clara Georgia, Harry Reginald Humphrey, minors	Reuben J. Humphrey, Gdn.	Aug. 3, 1917

HENRY R. TITTERTON, Register and Clerk of Orphans' Court, Uniontown, Pa., August 3, 1917.

AUDIT NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that the above accounts will be taken up for audit and distribution before James C. Work, President Judge of the Orphans' Court of Fayette County at the Court House at 10 o'clock on each of the following days, viz: Accounts Nos. 1 to 10 inclusive on Monday, September 24, 1917; Nos. 11 to 20 inclusive on Tuesday, September 25, 1917; Nos. 21 to 30 inclusive on Wednesday, September 26, 1917; Nos. 31 to 40 inclusive on Thursday, September 27, 1917; Nos. 41 to 47 inclusive on Friday, September 28, 1917, which cases will be called for hearing on said day and time set forth in the above notice at which time and place creditors, heirs and all other persons interested shall attend if they see fit and present their claims against the said estate or forever be barred from coming upon said fund.

HENRY R. TITTERTON, Clerk of Orphans' Court.

READY-TO-SERVE LIMA BEANS. HOME CANNED.

Wash your jars; wash rubbers; test rubbers for quality.

Set empty jars and rubbers in pan of water to heat and keep hot.

Fill washboiler to cover jars two inches with water.

Heat water in washboiler. Use only young, freshly picked beans.

Place beans in colander; steam by setting over a vessel of boiling water, covered tight, for 5 to 10 minutes.

Dip quickly in cold water.

Pack immediately in hot glass jars.

Add boiling hot water to fill jars.

Add level teaspoonful salt quart.

Place rubbers and tops of jars in position, not tight.

Place jars on false bottom of washboiler.

Submerge jars 2 inches.

Let the water boil 180 minutes.

Start counting after water begins to boil.

Remove jars.

Tighten covers.

Invert to cool and examine for leaks.

If leaks are found, change rubbers, and boil again for 10 minutes.

Wrap in paper.

Store in cool dry place.

DON'T MISS ANY STEP.

JARRETT REUNION

Mrs. Mary Jones, Aged 70, Honor Guest at Outing.

Mrs. Mary Jones, who was 70 years old Thursday, was honor guest at the annual reunion of the family of the late Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Jarrett, held yesterday at the Jones home, Cherry Lane farm, near Pennsville. It was one of the most enjoyable gatherings of the family in recent years, members from Pittsburg, Connelville, Uniontown, Scotland, Pennsville, Dunbar and other points attending. The guests were met at Pennsville and conveyed to the Jones home in large hay wagons. The reunion was held on the large orchard and at noon an elaborate dinner was served in the big barn. The older guests spent the greater part of the day in renewing acquaintanceship and relating reminiscences of their younger days. The children played all kinds of games and had the time of their lives. Mrs. Jones was presented by her children with a handsome leather book.

Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. Frank Jones and baby, Miss Mildred Coleman, Mrs. Laura Jaynes of Connelville; Mrs. Alice Kerr and son George G. of Wheelers; Mrs. Emma Jennewine, Mrs. J. J. Rist and daughter, Miss Sarah, and son, Joseph Rist, J. R. Woodward, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Jones and children of Uniontown; Mr. and Mrs. Edward Lynch, Walter Jarrett of Pittsburg; Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Jones of Dunbar; Mr. and Mrs. Hibgee of Lower Tyrone township; Mr. and Mrs. Henry Jarrett, and son Ralph, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Jarrett, Mrs. Judge Jarrett and daughter, Miss Laura Jean, Mr. and Mrs. Jack Jarrett, Oliver Jarrett, of Scotland; Mr. Louise Bryte of Connelville; Mr. and Mrs. Fry of near Pennsville; Frank Strickler and sons, Dwight and Jarrett, of Newell.

Girl at Logan Home. A daughter, the first child to the family, was born Wednesday to Mr. and Mrs. William Logan of Patterson avenue. Mrs. Logan was formerly Miss Anna Tippman.

State Crops Will be Big, Thanks to Good Weather

The condition of the wheat crop in Pennsylvania during June and the early part of July gives indications of a crop that will be in excess of what was generally expected during the early spring. During June the condition of wheat advanced five per cent over the preceding month and at the beginning of harvest the general condition throughout the State showed 91.3 per cent of an average crop. This indicates a crop of approximately 22,602,500 bushels.

The past winter and spring was not a good one for the wheat crop but during June the wheat fields made much progress. During the early harvest season at the beginning of July in the big wheat growing countries of York, Cumberland, Lancaster, Franklin, Chester, Berks and other eastern sections, the rains did some damage after the wheat had been cut and was standing in the fields. Sprouted wheat was not uncommon in some sections and the farmers had to use unusual care in getting the crop from the fields.

The condition of wheat early in July was eight and two-thirds per cent below that of a corresponding period last year. The total yield last year was 25,719,900 bushels. The condition of rye compared with an average is 34 per cent which is an improvement of four per cent over a month ago but six per cent lower than last year. The total estimated production last year was 4,495,400 bushels and the indications point to an approximate yield of 4,314,000 bushels this year.

For the remaining crops, oats, corn and buckwheat, the prospects are unusually bright. The condition of oats is 106 per cent compared with 85 per cent a year ago and the estimated yield this year is 33,775,000 bushels as compared with 32,571,000 bushels last year.

The acreage in corn has been increased about seven and a half per cent and shows an area planted of approximately 1,554,434 acres. Corn was planted very late all over the State, and owing to unfavorable weather was in poor condition in June. Plenty of heat and moisture during the past month have had their good effect and corn is making rapid strides. The condition is 92 per cent compared with an average which is much better than a year ago.

There has been an extensive increase in the acreage in buckwheat and a crop that will be at least fifty per cent above that of last year is predicted. The condition of clover and timothy is 10 per cent below an average and the estimated yield per acre this year is expected to be about 1.3 tons against 1.64 tons last year. The hay crop last season was an especially large one.

Owing to the urgent demand to increase the food production this year, as well as the high prices prevailing the past spring, the farmers have increased the acreage in potatoes planted on the farms by approximately twenty per cent. The acreage is approximately 300,831 acres as compared with 265,000 acres last year. The indications now are that the total yield on the farms will be 25,674,400 bushels as against 18,554,000 bushels last year. In addition to the farm potatoes the war gardens are expected to yield over five million bushels of potatoes.

\$5,000 for the Best Canned Produce of the Country's War Gardens

WASHINGTON, August 3.—One thousand cash prizes aggregating \$5,000 for the best canned product of the war gardens in every state is the offer made today by Charles Lathrop Pack, president of the National Emergency Food Garden Commission which is making the final drive for canning and drying of food in its campaign which has now been on for six weeks.

"Any one who reads the call to the women of the country as issued by President Wilson," said Mr. Pack, "will readily see the need of bending every effort toward food conservation. We have been driving at this for six weeks now and as the canning season progresses the Commission wants every one who wins a blue

COAL PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION FOR NEXT WINTER

A Review of the Situation By
C. E. Leshner, An Author-
ity on Coal Data.

CONDITIONS ARE UNUSUAL

Output Unprecedented But Not Equal
to the Demand; Many Factors Deter-
mining; No Coal in Storage and
Shortage in Winter is Much Feared.

It is perhaps difficult for many to understand why, in view of the fact that nearly 600,000,000 tons of coal was mined and used last year, and an unlimited supply is yet unmined, there should have been any trouble in getting fuel in the winter of 1916-17, or to believe that there may be trouble again next winter, says C. E. Leshner of the United States Geological Survey in a review of conditions in the coal industry.

Those who have been keeping in touch with conditions in the bituminous coal industry for some time and forecast the recent great increase in prices months ahead, but no one was so bold a year ago as to predict that in the near future prices would reach and stay at so high a level.

What has happened to the coal industry since the European War began is intimately and intricately tied up with the extraordinary things that have happened to all machinery of domestic production, including labor and transportation, and all these things are in one way or another related to the great war. The consumer in the United States has not had to confront the cutting off of imports of coal, as this country, above all, is self-contained in its coal supply, and imports but trivial amounts. The war has not called for coal as they have for foodstuffs and metal products, and coal exports to neutral countries—for instance, to South America—although increasing somewhat, have fallen far below expectations in 1914. Exports of bituminous coal were but 1,140,000 net tons greater in 1916 than in 1913, an increase of 5 per cent, and the total exports represented only 4 per cent of the production in 1916.

Any attempt to review the conditions that have resulted in so large an increase in output and at the same time such high prices must take account first of the larger uses for which bituminous coal is mined. The railroads in 1915 used 122,000,000 tons of bituminous coal and 6,000,000 tons of anthracite, or 24 per cent of the combined total production; the coke ovens required nearly 62,000,000 tons of bituminous coal, and manufacturing and power plants burned approximately 180,000,000 tons of bituminous coal and anthracite, or about 23 per cent of the output. The stimulation of any of these industries at any time increases the demand for coal; intense activity in transportation, from business and general manufacturing, such as began in 1915 and continues today, inevitably results in continuous activity in the coal market. A direct measure of this activity is afforded by the figures indicating production. The output of bituminous coal in the United States in 1914 was 422,000,000 tons; in 1915 it was 442,000,000 tons, an increase of 20,000,000 tons, and the output in 1916 is estimated at 500,000,000 tons, or 57,000,000 tons more than in 1915. This increase has been largely taken by the railroads, the coke ovens and the manufacturing plants. The production of anthracite, about 88,000,000 net tons in 1916, has not varied greatly in recent years.

The quantity of coal for locomotive fuel required to move this additional output to market was in itself, of course, no inconsiderable item, and the extraordinary movement of other heavy freight to both seaboard in 1915 and 1916 called for a larger amount of engine fuel than was ever before needed. The quantity used by locomotives in 1916 exceeded that used in 1915 by 12,000,000 tons of bituminous coal and 400,000 tons of anthracite, an increase of 10 per cent.

The activity of the iron and steel business in 1915 and 1916, due largely to the overseas demand for our products, stimulated coke production, and in 1916 the output of coke broke all records.

To produce a ton of pig-iron from the ore requires an almost equal weight of coke, or about 1½ tons of coal, and to convert the pig-iron to steel and then to fabricate the steel into the form in which the greater part of it is exported requires still more fuel. The quantity of bituminous coal mined in 1916 for export directly as coal and coke and indirectly as iron and steel products was around 40,000,000 net tons. From this it is seen that the increase in output of bituminous coal has been in large measure due to the stimulus of foreign war markets for the products of the United States.

The producers of Pennsylvania anthracite are able to equalize production somewhat throughout periods of unequal demand by storing a part of their coal, except at the head of the Great Lakes, the producers of bituminous coal have no storage facilities. Bituminous coal must, therefore, be marketed as soon as it is mined, and it is mined only as there is demand for it and as facilities are available for transporting it to market.

That the shortage of coal in the winter of 1916-17 was not due to lack of coal in the ground nor to scarcity of mines, but to shortage of labor and insufficient transportation facilities, has previously been pointed out by the Geological Survey.

The capacity of the equipped and developed bituminous coal mines in the United States is sufficient to furnish more coal than has ever been demanded, and the opening and im-

provement of new mines is more than keeping pace with the needs of the country. To mine the coal requires an industrial army (734,000 men in 1916), and a shortage of labor involves an immediate reduction in the output of coal. The greater part of the coal and bituminous coke produced must be transported considerable distances to reach the consumers. Any failure of the railroads to supply sufficient cars to the mines for loading or to move the loads promptly to their destination checks the production and consumption of coal. The shortage of labor and the lack of adequate railroad service are recognized as prime causes of the coal shortage, and the reasons for these difficulties are now pretty well understood. Decreased immigration, exodus of foreign-born labor and rapid expansion of the manufacturing industries that supply all manner of products for home consumption as well as to the warring nations, when called for greater numbers of all classes of skilled and unskilled laborers and offered them high wages, were factors that, if not actually reducing the number of men employed in mining coal and in railroading, certainly prevented such increases in the number of workers as the greater demands of these industries required. The lack of men has perhaps affected the production of anthracite more than the shortage of cars, but the opposite is true of bituminous coal.

The railroads failed to deliver the service asked of them in the fall and winter of 1916. Their failure in this period and to a less extent earlier in the year, as well as in the fall of 1915, has been a matter of grave concern to the country. Had the supply of cars been unlimited, there would have been a shortage of locomotives; had the railroads been able to furnish and move all the cars for which there was an apparent demand, yards, switches and even main-line tracks would have become congested. In other words, the railroads were not prepared to handle the unprecedented quantity of freight the industries were offering.

Nothing is more certain than that the country will next winter witness a shortage of coal perhaps more serious than in the winter just passed unless unusual efforts are made between now and next fall to prevent it. This is the opinion of the Geological Survey, shared by other competent observers. The entrance of the United States into the war has keyed all industries to a still higher pitch, and has put this country on her mettle to outdo the remarkable record of the last 18 months in the production of the implements and accessories of war and in the export of goods and foodstuffs to Europe. The need of coal and coke to run the manufacturing plants and iron furnaces will be no less in the next 12 months than in the last, and probably will be even greater. The greatly increased activities of our naval forces means larger coal consumption, and the demands on the railroads for the transportation of troops and supplies will also increase the use of coal for railroad fuel.

The mines that must meet this extra demand for coal will have fewer men for some will join the military and naval forces or go to other industries for higher wages. The railroads that move the coal from mine to consumer will have fewer men and but few additional cars and locomotives. With the price of coal at a higher level than ever before, the coal-mine operator may be counted on to do his utmost to meet the demand, but he can do only as much as the men at his command can do for him. On the days when no railroad cars are pushed under his tipples his mine must be idle, for he has no way to store coal once mined. With the experience of the last six or seven months behind them, the officials of the railroads are fully alive to the situation, and will be better able next winter to handle the problem of getting the empties to the mines and the loads to market, but with no great increase in equipment and motive power, possibly with fewer men, and certainly with more freight to handle, there is little hope that they can effect sufficient improvement in distribution to prevent congestion during the coming winter.

PROGRESS AT MILL

Flooring and Pipe Work Near Completion Now.

Under the supervision of W. R. Hammer, master mechanic at the factory of the United States Electric Steel company, the work of getting things in running order is on the last stretch, and the mill will be ready for blowing in by the middle of August. After being held up on account of lack of material, all of it has arrived and the mill men are getting it set up as fast as the force of laborers can handle it.

H. Hatch, of W. E. Moore & Co., engineering office in Pittsburgh is constantly on the job, pushing the work. Half of the flooring, made of brick is laid, and the bricklayers are preparing to begin on the furnaces. Pipe work, being installed by T. L. Hammer of Altoona, a brother of the mill foreman, W. R. Hammer, is well near completion.

One of the chief troubles encountered in the construction of the mill was in keeping a railroad siding in condition to run cars over. When the last would be washed out, the wash would have to be filled in before cars could be run up to the plant. A stronger temporary ballast has supplanted the ash bed.

The steel company expects to have a railroad company, either the Pennsylvania or Baltimore & Ohio, run a siding into the plant within a short time. At present the West Penn tracks are being used to get material to the mill. No information concerning which railroad will lay the siding has been given out. The Pennsylvania could easily connect the mill with the Southwest branch, where it passes the old tube works. The Baltimore & Ohio company would have to run a line back from the Sheepskin branch.

Coal Freight Rates

EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 1917.

TO EASTERN PORTS.		ORIGINATING DISTRICT.	
Rate per Gross Ton of 2,240 lbs.		W. Moreland	
Baltimore, Md.	2.15	Fairmont	2.15
Chester, Pa.	2.15	Greenwich	2.15
Harrisburg, Pa.	2.15	Johnstown	2.15
Johnstown, Pa.	2.15	Lebanon, Pa.	2.15
Lebanon, Pa.	2.15	New York, N. Y. (37th)	2.15
New York, N. Y. (37th)	2.15	New York, N. Y. (Bklyn)	2.15
New York, N. Y. (Bklyn)	2.15	Philadelphia	2.15
Philadelphia	2.15	Sparrows Point	2.15
Sparrows Point	2.15	Steelton, Pa.	2.15
Steelton, Pa.	2.15	South Bethlehem, Pa.	2.15
South Bethlehem, Pa.	2.15	Syracuse, N. Y.	2.15
Syracuse, N. Y.	2.15		

TO ATLANTIC PORTS VIA P. R. R.		ORIGINATING DISTRICT.	
Rate per Net Ton of 2,000 lbs.		Upper	
Greenwich, local	1.95	Civil	1.95
Greenwich, export	1.70	Civil	1.70
South Amboy, O. Q.	2.05	Civil	2.05
Harborside Cove	2.10	Civil	2.10
Greenville	2.10	Civil	2.10
Canton, Md., local	1.90	Civil	1.90
Canton, Md., export	1.45	Civil	1.45
To ATLANTIC PORTS VIA B. & O.			
St. George Coal Piers	2.25		
St. George for Export	1.50		
Philadelphia Coal Piers	1.90		
Philadelphia for Export	1.75		
Curtis Bay Piers	1.90		
Curtis Bay for Export	1.65		

TO WESTERN PORTS.		ORIGINATING DISTRICT.	
Rate per Net Ton of 2,000 lbs.		Upper	
Canton, O.	2.10	Civil	2.10
Chicago, Ill.	2.05	Civil	2.05
Cleveland, O.	1.75	Civil	1.75
Columbus, O.	1.75	Civil	1.75
Detroit, Mich.	1.40	Civil	1.40
Indiana Harbor, Ind.	2.05	Civil	2.05
Toledo, O.	1.25	Civil	1.25
Youngstown, O.	.85	Civil	.85
Lake Ports	.85	Civil	.85

The rate from the Fairmont District to Johnstown is 75¢; Monongahela Railway to state line, 85¢; below state line to Fairmont, 95¢. The Connellsville Rate applies to shipments from points on the Southwest Branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad south of Ruffalo; from points on the Pittsburgh, Virginia & Charleston and points on the Monongahela River Railroad. The Fairmont Rate on shipments via the Baltimore & Ohio applies to shipments from points east of Ruffalo, Pa., from points on the Smithfield & Massillon Branch and from the Fairmont Region of West Virginia.

The Pittsburgh District includes points east as far as Latrobe and south on the Southwest Branch to and including Ruffalo; south to and including Brownsville and Brannell on the Pittsburgh, Virginia & Charleston Railroad; eastward to Dawson on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, and eastward to Dickerson Run and southwest to and including Brownsville on the New York Central line.

The Connellsville District includes points on the Southwest Branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad south of Ruffalo; on the Pittsburgh, Virginia & Charleston except Brannell; and all Monongahela River Railroad points; New York Central points east of Dickerson Run, including Connellsville Transfer, and points on the Baltimore & Ohio, Dawson to Point Marion, Pa.

IMMEDIATE SHIPMENT

Forty Nine Cars, 3-ton capacity, 44" gauge.
One A. C. Motor for Sullivan C&E Shortwall Machine.
One Jeffrey Shortwall Machine 250 Tons D. C. 36" or 42" track gauge.
One Sullivan C&E Shortwall Machine 250 D. C. 36" gauge.
Air Compressors, Generators, and other Mining Equipment.

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A BIG BOOM IS NOW UNDER WAY IN THE RIVER COAL TRADE

All The Monongahela Valley Mines Running at Full-Capacity.

RIVER CRAFT IN DEMAND

To Move the Constantly Increasing Tonnage of Coal Shipped by Water Route; Towboats, Barges and Flats Scarce and Command High Premiums.

All of the mines along the Monongahela river are being worked to capacity, or as full as the number of workmen available will permit, and are being hard pressed to keep up with orders now on hand and those which are constantly being received. This is particularly true of the river mines, says the Charleston Mail. According to statements made by officials interested in the companies which ship by river the coal business of the Monongahela valley is only in its infancy, and transportation facilities along the river are steadily improving. A few years ago the lower river trade was the big feature of the coal trade along the Monongahela. In those days mines depended on demands from the southern markets for business, and the deliveries were subject to the navigable condition of the Ohio river, low water oftentimes causing a delay of months, but that day has passed. The local demand is so heavy that very little coal is now being shipped south of Steubenville, Ohio. Every barge, boat or flat available is being used at the present time to carry coal between the mines and the various industries in and about Pittsburgh, and still the cry is for more.

The recent warnings sent out by the gas companies relative to the expected shortage of this fuel has caused many of the larger industrial plants to stock coal, and many vacant spots in mill yards are being filled high with coal to be used in emergencies. A

great deal of this stock is coming from the river which is a material factor in keeping the mines busy. Towboats and flats are being constantly constructed to keep up with the demands now being made on the local mines. With the opening of new workings along the upper pools the number of steamboats as well as the tonnage on the river will increase largely within the next few years.

The passenger and freight business on the river between Pittsburgh and Fairmont has increased materially the past six months and the packet Valley Gem, which operates between the points named, has capacity cargoes on every trip. The business has become so heavy that there is rumors that another boat will be placed in the trade in the near future.

RECORD EARNINGS

Everson Miner Reported to Have Made \$141.10 in 12 Days.

Coal mining records are being reported every day now, and claims of digging more coal and earning more money than any one else in the region are becoming more and more frequent. The largest earning reported to The Courier as yet is that of James Shannon of Everson, who dug 164 wagons of coal, at 85 cents a wagon, making \$141.10 in 12 days. According to C. D. MacMillan, these were mined in the mine and not dug out when the top was stripped off, and easy loading encountered.

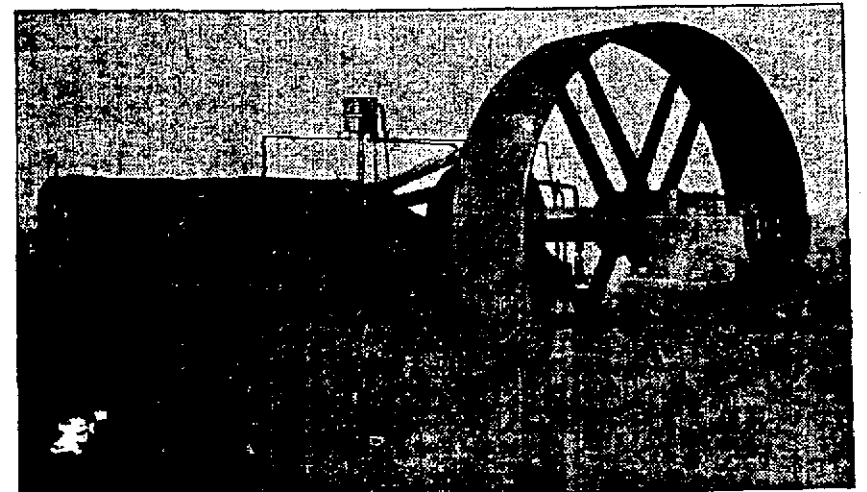
Confidence also claims to have surpassed the record of amounts of pay drawn by coal miners at the Eagle and Elm Grove mines, officials of which have been having a controversy lately about which held the record, an Eagle miner or an Elm Grove workman. A miner employed by H. M. Datsman, superintendent and general manager of the Laurel Coal Mining company, whose workings are on the John Reed farm, near Confidence, recently drew \$133.50 for two weeks' pay. He was working in a 3½ foot vein, and it is on the face of this fact that Confidence claims the record.

A Municipal Coal Yard. The city officials of Youngstown, O., are planning the establishment of a municipal coal yard.

The Connellsville Manufacturing & Mine Supply Company

CONNELLSVILLE, PA.

Sole Manufacturers of the Lepley Patents and Designs, Covering a full line of Modern High Grade Mine Equipment Machinery.



We have the largest and best equipped mine equipment plant in Western Pennsylvania, fitted exclusively for the production of a high grade product. We manufacture.

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Your inquiries will receive prompt and satisfactory attention.

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is reviewed carefully each week as to production and prices, and any other notable features by the organ of the coke trade for nearly 40 years. Subscribe now. It's a trifle—only \$2.00 a year, payable in advance.

Address, The Courier Company Connellsville, Pa.

MAINTENANCE OF WAY CONTRACT IS LET BY RAILROAD

A. L. Anderson & Company To Do This Work On the Western Maryland Lines.

A departure in railroad management is the recent award of a contract by the Western Maryland road to A. L. Anderson & Brother for the maintenance of its tracks on the Yough division. Hitherto, the Western Maryland, like all other roads, has done its own track and roadbed repairing. Now the entire job is let to an outside concern which will maintain its own organization, operate gravel trains and otherwise carry out the maintenance program.

Scarcity of labor really brought about the change, it is said. Not caring to pay the extremely high wages which laborers in other lines were offered, railroads have found it difficult to keep their track forces filled. Under the contract plan adopted by the Western Maryland it pays a lump sum for the work. If the contractor wants to pay his men 30 cents an hour, it is his lookout. The railroad is not paying that rate—at least not directly.

The Anderson firm has done a lot of work for the Western Maryland, the contract for grading the new yards at Fayette and other construction work at that place having been awarded it.

In another column the Anderson firm is advertising for gravel train men and laborers for its new job, starting next Monday.

Advertisements in The Weekly Courier.

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Hecla Coke Company, Plants 2 and 3..... 800	U. S. Coal & Coke Co., Plants 1, 2 and 3..... 950
Oliver & Snyder Steel Co., Plants 1, 2 and 3..... 1,105	Cassady Coal & Coke Co., Tyler and Sylvanville Wks. 600
Austin Coal & Coke Co., Plants 2 and 3..... 424	H. C. Frick Coke Co., Yorktown, Shof and Blinn, 1,000
Colonial Coke Company, Smock..... 160	Struthers Coal & Coke Co., Fairbank Works..... 150

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